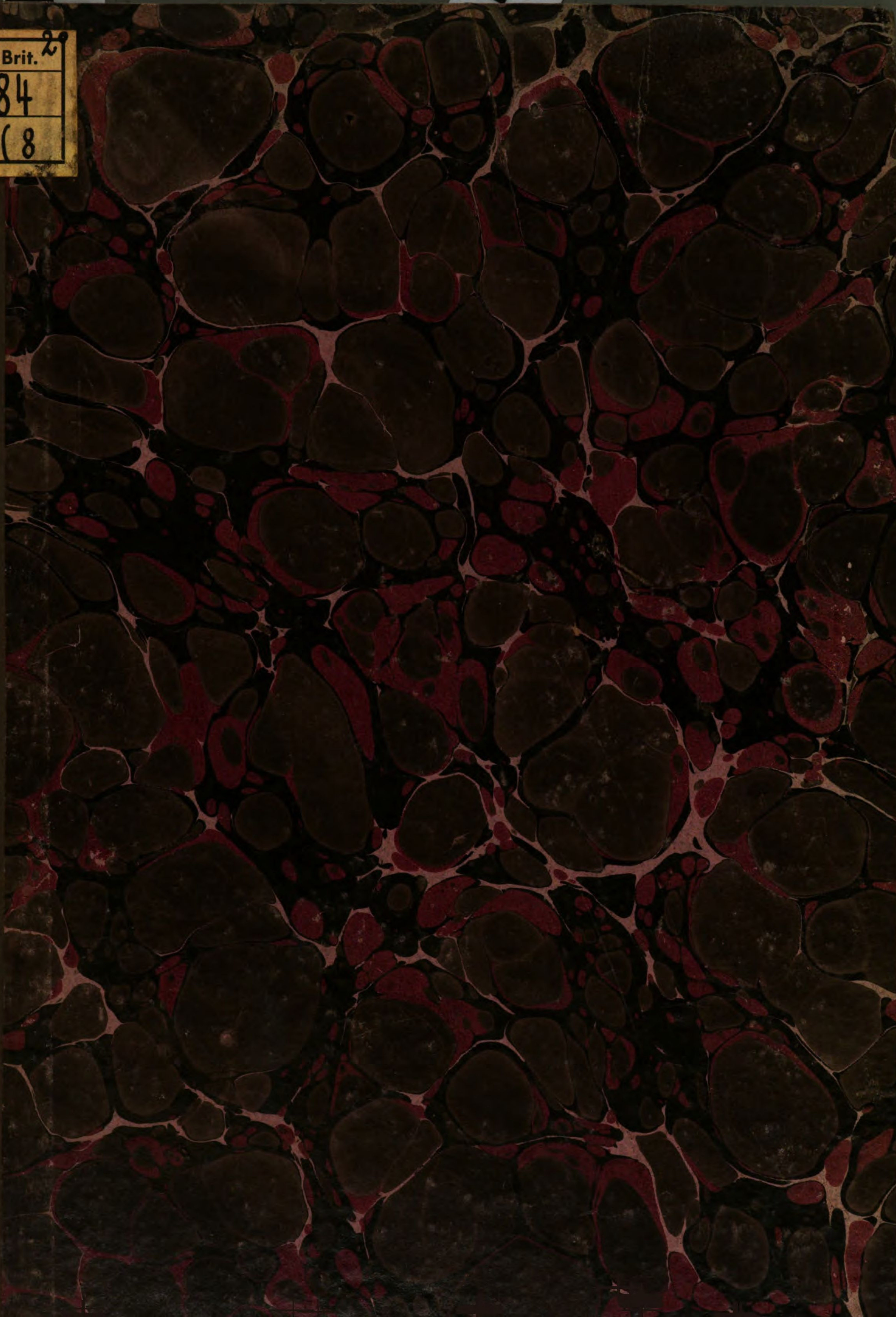




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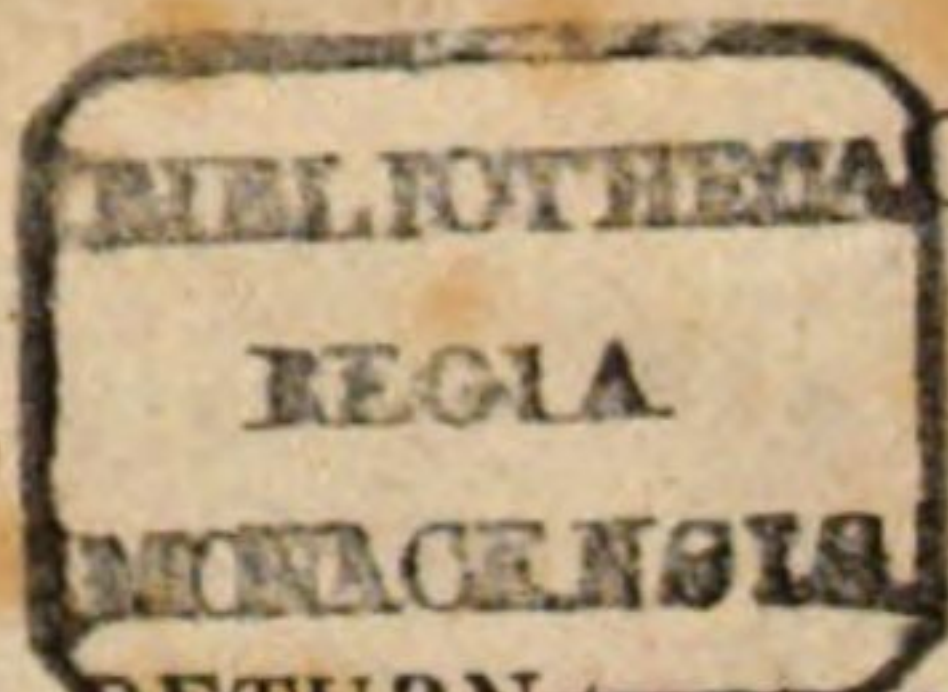


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Reports

10 N/6 1875



CORN RETURNS.

RETURN to several Orders of The Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 14 February 1834;—for,

A RETURN from each of the INSPECTORS of CORN RETURNS, of all the different Customs or Practices of selling CORN and other GRAIN in the District under his Superintendence; whether by the Last, the Load, the Bushel, the Quarter, the Coomb, the Boll, the Barrel, the Sack, the Pound, or any other Denomination of Weight or Measure; and, in the latter case, the usual Weight per every given Measure; distinguishing in all cases whether the same be sold Net or otherwise :—also,

Like RETURN from the SHERIFFS or STEWARTS, or their DEPUTES or SUBSTITUTES, of each Shire or Stewartry in *Scotland* :—also,

A RETURN from the COLLECTOR, or other CHIEF OFFICER, of the CUSTOMS at each of the several Ports of the United Kingdom, of the Mode by which the Quantities of Corn Imported at such Port are ascertained, for the purpose of levying and collecting the DUTY imposed by the Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 60, on the different kinds of Corn Imported.

(Mr. Vernon.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 March 1834.

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A RETURN from the Collector or other Chief Officer of the Customs at each of the several Ports of the United Kingdom - - - - - p. 64

RULE FOR THE CONVERSION OF IMPERIAL QUANTITY AND PRICE
INTO WINCHESTER MEASURE, AND *VICE VERSA*.

QUANTITY:

To convert Imperial into Winchester you divide by 31, and add the quotient.
To convert Winchester into Imperial you divide by 32, and subtract the quotient.

PRICE:

To convert Winchester price into Imperial you divide by 31, and add the quotient.
To convert Imperial into Winchester you divide by 32, and subtract the quotient.

KELLY.

The Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV. directs that the following Weights shall be equal to

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
A Winchester bushel:	57 lbs.	- 49 lbs.	- 38 lbs.	- 55 lbs.	- - -	- - -
Imperial bushel	- - 59 lbs.	- 51 lbs.	- 39 lbs.	- 57 lbs.	- 63 lbs.	- 64 lbs.

WEIGHTS for the Regulation of the several kinds of GRAIN charged with DUTY at the Custom House:

392 lbs. of Flour or Wheat-meal	-	-	-	-
384 lbs. of Barley-meal	-	-	-	-
424 lbs. of Rye-meal	-	-	-	-
384 lbs. of Bean-meal	-	-	-	-
176 lbs. of Oat-meal	-	-	-	-

Equal to one quarter
Imperial measure.

Corn Department, }
Board of Trade.

WM. JACOB,
Comptroller.

A RETURN from each of the INSPECTORS of CORN RETURNS of all the different Customs or Practices of selling CORN and other GRAIN in the District under his Superintendence; whether by the Last, the Load, the Bushel, the Quarter, the Coomb, the Boll, the Barrel, the Sack, the Pound, or any other Denomination of Weight or Measure; and, in the latter case, the usual Weight per every given Measure; distinguishing in all cases whether the same be sold Net or otherwise.

LONDON.

AT Mark-lane all corn, grain and seed is sold by the Imperial quarter of eight Imperial bushels.

As the London market is supplied at different times from almost, if not all the maritime districts, I presume the information required respecting those districts, you will receive from the local inspectors.

31 October 1833.

George Levick.

UXBRIDGE.

THERE are but two customs of selling corn or grain in this district; all wheat is sold by the load, of 40 Imperial bushels; barley, oats, rye, beans and peas are sold by the quarter of eight Imperial bushels. No corn or grain is sold in this district by weight. The quantities returned to me are the net, and the net price, the same as it is sold.

25 August 1833.

C. Murray.

FROM the best information I can gain, the average weight, per bushel, in this district for the last 11 years, has been $61 \frac{1}{8}$ lbs. I could not, with any certainty, send the weight for a longer period.

29 August 1833.

Charles Murray.

HERTFORD.

The custom of selling corn in our market is as follows:

Wheat, rye, beans, peas, per the load of five bushels to the load, the standard Imperial measure; barley, oats, per the quarter, Imperial measure.

25 August 1833.

John Ramsey.

ROYSTON.

WHEAT, rye, beans and peas are sold in this market by the load of five bushels, Imperial measure, or as the farmers ironically call it, the *tub*, in allusion to the Imperial bushel, which is much detested in this neighbourhood, although submitted to; and barley and oats by the quarter of eight bushels, Imperial measure.

27 August 1833.

Josias Johnson.

GUILDFORD.

ALL kind of grain disposed of in our market is sold by the load.

27 August 1833.

W. Richardson.

CHELMSFORD.

EVERY species of grain sold in the district which supplies this market, is sold either by the quarter or by the load; the quarter consisting of eight Imperial bushels, standard measure of eight gallons; and the load consisting of five quarters or 40 bushels, Imperial measure, as the parties agree.

26 August 1833.

James Goulding.

COLCHESTER.

It is the custom in this market to sell wheat by the load of five quarters, containing 40 Imperial bushels. All other grain that comes under the Corn Act is sold by the quarter of eight Imperial bushels. This is the invariable custom.

27 August 1833.

W. P. Harrington.

ROMFORD.

THE general custom of selling corn and other grain in our market is by the quarter of eight bushels, with an occasional variation by the load of 40 bushels, and never by any denomination of weight.

27 August 1833.

Edward Tolbutt.

MAIDSTONE.

THE practice in this district is to sell all corn and other grain by the quarter of eight bushels.

27 August 1833.

Clem. T. Smythe.

CANTERBURY.

It is the rule of this market to sell corn by the quarter, Imperial measure, of eight bushels, the weight of which varies according to the goodness or badness of its quality.

27 August 1833.

George Kingsford.

DARTFORD.

ALL corn sold at this market, and in this district, is sold at per quarter.

28 August 1833

W. Brand.

CHICHESTER.

ALMOST every parcel of corn or other grain brought to this market by the grower is sold by the quarter of eight bushels, Winchester measure. The merchants and millers tried, about three years since, to induce the growers to make it Imperial, but did not succeed, and in almost all the dealings now between the merchants themselves the Imperial measure is used.

27 August 1833.

Robert Wills.

LEWES.

THE custom and practice is to sell by the load or by the quarter, according to the weight of the corn, which regulates the price generally.

In case the corn, when sent in to the purchaser, does not weigh so much as was stated by the seller, a diminution in the price agreed upon is made; and when the corn exceeds the weight stated, the price is advanced.

Beans and peas are regulated in prices by the fineness or quality of the samples.

27 August 1833.

John Bartlett.

RYE.

THE custom of buying and selling all corn and other grain at this market, whether wholesale or retail, is by the standard Imperial measure of eight gallons to the bushel.

26 August 1833.

John Batcheler.

BEDFORD.

THE usual mode of selling corn in our district or market is by the load, containing five bushels Imperial measure, for wheats, beans, rye and peas; and for barleys and oats by the quarter of eight bushels of Imperial measure.

It sometimes happens that a few parcels of wheats are sold by weight, but not very common with us.

I believe the weight of the bushel of Imperial measure will, this year, weigh from 62 lbs. to 64 lbs. the bushel.

27 August 1833.

William Sweepson.

WINDSOR—[No Return.]

READING.

THE invariable practice of selling corn or other grain in this market and district is by the quarter, net.

27 August 1833.

Edward Bradley.

AYLESBURY.

THE practice of selling corn and other grain in the district which supplies Aylesbury market, is by the quarter, without any reference to weight, and in all cases the same is sold net.

31 August 1833.

W. Gleadall.

OXFORD.

ALL corn and other grain in this district is sold by the Winchester measure of eight gallons, except foreign wheat, Irish and Scotch oats, brought here from different parts of the kingdom, which are generally sold by Imperial measure.

The following are the weights of the different sorts of corn and grain according to the quality; viz.

		Score.	Lbs.			Score.	Lbs.	
Wheat	- - - -	from	11	- - -	to	12	8	
Barley	- - - -	from	9	- - -	to	11	-	
Oats	- - - -	from	7	10 - -	to	8	4	
Beans	- - - -	from	12	- - -	to	13	-	
Peas	- - - -	from	12	5 - -	to	12	10	
Rye	- - - -	from	9	12 - -	to	10	-	

Per sack of four bushels
Winchester measure, net
weight.

John Castell.

HUNTINGDON.

It is the custom in this market to sell wheat by the load of five bushels, and barley, oats, beans and peas by the quarter of eight bushels.

At St. Ives, which is only six miles from this place, and where there is a very large market, chiefly owing to the occupiers of fen lands in the Isle of Ely and county of Cambridge disposing of their produce at the last-mentioned place, the wheat is sold by the load of five bushels, oats by the last of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarters, barley, beans and peas by the quarter of eight bushels. The seller sometimes engages that the article shall be a given weight, but such a mode is by no means customary in this neighbourhood.

3 September 1833.

James Balfour.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE manner of buying and selling corn and other grain throughout the county of Cambridge, from the various parts of which this market is chiefly supplied, is as follows:

Wheat, per quarter, load, and bushel.

Rye, per quarter, load, and bushel.

Barley, per quarter, coomb, and bushel.

Oats, per last, quarter, coomb, and bushel.

Beans, peas, and all other grain, per quarter, and bushel.

A last of oats in this market contains 21 coombs.

26 August 1833.

Richard Rowe.

ISLE OF ELY.

WHEAT, barley, rye, beans and peas, are sold in my district by the quarter, coombs, and bushels, viz. four bushels to the coomb, and two coombs to the quarter, net Imperial measure. Oats are sold by the last, quarters, coombs, and bushels, viz. 21 coombs to the last, four bushels to the coomb, and two coombs to the quarter, net Imperial measure.

27 August 1833.

Henry Pigott.

WISBECH.

THE custom of selling corn brought to this market is as follows: wheat is invariably sold by the quarter, oats by the last, and all other corn or grain by the quarter; there is no usual weight at all, as that depends on the quality of the corn; in all cases it is sold net.

26 August 1833.

R. Cater.

IPSWICH.

THE uniform custom of the farmers in this market is to sell all corn and other grain by the coomb of four Imperial bushels, without any regard to weight, the buyer judging for himself; but the merchants, in their sales of large quantities, generally sell by the quarter of eight Imperial bushels; we know of no other measure in this place.

27 August 1833.

G. Tooley.

WOODBIDGE.

No corn is sold in this market by weight, but by the coomb, consisting of four bushels Imperial measure. The weight varies considerably, being influenced by the seasons and quality of the grain.

28 August 1833.

W. Whincopp.

SUDBURY.

WHEAT is sold by the load, the quarter, and the coomb; barley by the quarter and the coomb, and oats, beans and peas by the coomb generally, but sometimes by the quarter, and they are all sold net. We have no article sold by weight, except clover seed, which is nominally sold by the bushel; but each bushel is delivered in at the weight of 70 lbs.

27 August 1833.

J. C. Gooday.

HADLEIGH.

THE invariable custom here, is to purchase it by the coomb, and not according to the weight of any grain here brought.

27 August 1833.

Henry Hardacre.

STOWMARKET.

CORN and grain are invariably sold by the coomb of four Imperial bushels, or by the quarter of eight Imperial bushels. I have never heard of any other mode, nor of its being sold by weight.

26 August 1833.

J. H. Geoart.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

CORN sold in Bury market to the merchants, millers and maltsters, is by the coomb of four bushels Imperial measure. It is supposed that wheat will weigh from 58 lbs. to 64 lbs. the Imperial bushel; barley by the same measure, from 48 lbs. to 52 lbs.; oats by the same measure, from 28 lbs. to 42 lbs.; rye by the same measure, from 56 lbs. to 59 lbs.; beans by the same measure, about 63 lbs.; peas by the same measure, 63 lbs. or 64 lbs. No dealer takes corn from the farmer only by the coomb in this market.

26 August 1833.

John Lawrence.

BECCLES—[No Return.]

BUNGAY.

THE custom of this market is to sell all denominations of grain and pulse by the quarter and coomb, and that the average weight of a coomb of each description is about as follows: wheat, 17 to 18 stone; barley, 14 to 15 stone; oats, 10 to 12 stone; beans, 18 to 19 stone; peas, 18 to 19 stone; and there is no rye sold at this market

26 August 1833.

B. Baker.

LOWESTOFT.

THE only custom of selling corn and other grain in the district which supplies Lowestoft market, is by the coomb, (four bushels Imperial measure.)

26 August 1833.

Simon Norman.

NORWICH.

CORN and grain are sold here by the coomb of four Imperial bushels, without any reference as to weight, and the same are sold net.

26 August 1833.

Thomas S. Day.

YARMOUTH.

THE prevailing and usual custom of selling corn in Yarmouth market and its district, is by the coomb or quarter, Imperial measure; some farmers bargain for them to weigh so much per coomb; in that case the farmers are obliged to make up the deficiency, if any.

27 August 1833.

Jay Bracey.

LYNN.

THE corn in this part of Norfolk which is sold in Lynn market, is invariably purchased by the coomb or quarter.

The grain brought down the rivers is bought in the same manner; no other mode of purchase used, and in almost all cases one month's credit is given, or discount for cash.

26 August 1833.

A. Holditch.

THETFORD.

I AM not aware, in the neighbourhood of this market, of any other method of selling corn than by the coomb and the quarter; the returns are made to me invariably by the quarter and the coomb for wheat, barley, rye, oats, beans and peas; seeds of various descriptions are sold by the bushel or the pound; flour is sold by the sack of 20 stone, of 14 lbs. to the stone.

26 August 1833.

George Green.

WATTON.

THE corn in the district which supplies the market at Watton, is always sold by the coomb, containing four bushels Imperial measure net, but never by weight.

Swaffham, 2 September 1833.

W. Pott Pillans.

DISS.

THE only custom of selling corn, or other grain, in this district, is by the coomb, containing four Imperial bushels, the weight of which varies, according to quality.

The following is the average weight per coomb, of the different sorts of grain, of last year's growth, as bought by one of our principal merchants:

Wheat, 17 stone 7 lbs.; barley, 13 stone 7 lbs.; oats, 9 stone 7 lbs.; beans, 17 stone 7 lbs.; peas, 17 stone, 14 lbs. to the stone.

26 August 1833.

Thomas Colman.

EAST DEREHAM.

It is the invariable custom to sell corn and other grain, in the district which supplies this market, by the coomb of four bushels, by the standard Imperial measure, without any reference to weight whatever.

27 August 1833.

George Cooper.

HARLESTON.

WE have nothing but corn sold in our market, which is shown in samples, and sold either by the coomb or quarter.

27 August 1833.

C. Sewell.

HOLT.

THE custom or practice of selling corn or other grain in the district which supplies our market, is by the coomb, which contains four bushels standard Imperial measure, of eight gallons to the bushel.

28 August 1833.

Richard Funnell.

AYLSHAM.

THE custom of our market is to purchase the corn by the coomb and not by weight.

27 August 1833.

George Cook.

FAKENHAM.

THE only measures by which corn is bought in this district, are the coomb, of four Imperial bushels, and the quarter, of eight Imperial bushels. No corn bought by weight or any other measure.

27 August 1833.

John Elliott.

NORTH WALSHAM.

THE returns made to me by the corn buyers are, some by the quarter, some by the coomb; but by the best information I can obtain, it seems that the practice of this neighbourhood is, to buy and sell corn and grain by the last, when the quantity amounts to so much, and if below that quantity, then by so many coombs; the same being in all cases sold net, and without any regard to weight, except as a criterion of value in the judgment of the buyer.

30 August 1833.

Philip Millard.

LINCOLN.

CORN and other grain is invariably sold in this district by sample, at so much per quarter, net; the seller usually undertaking to deliver the same a certain weight, as may be agreed on between the parties.

27 August 1833.

Richard Clarke.

GAINSBOROUGH.

THE general mode of buying wheat in our market is by the quarter, of 63 lbs. per bushel; barley, oats, rye, beans and peas, are sold by the Imperial quarter in general, but occasionally by weight.

29 August 1833.

Christopher Rogers.

GLANFORD BRIDGE.

THE custom of selling corn and other grain in this market is by the quarter. Inferior descriptions of wheat is generally made to weigh 36 stone per quarter, net; but the average weight in this neighbourhood will not exceed 35 stone per quarter. Barley in some instances, where the quality is inferior, is made to weigh 30 stone per quarter, net, when the average weight will not be more than 29 stone per quarter. Oats, rye, beans and peas are seldom or ever sold by weight.

26 August 1833.

G. W. Bradley.

LOUTH.

IT is the universal custom here to sell corn by the quarter and bushel, Imperial measure.

27 August 1833.

William Ackril.

BOSTON.

IN the Boston district, oats are almost invariably sold by the last, each last containing 21 coombs or sacks, and each coomb or sack containing four imperial bushels. I mention this rather particularly, as, if I mistake not, the last varies in different towns; here it will be perceived it is 21 coombs, or 10½ quarters, whilst in some places, I believe, it is only 20 coombs, or 10 quarters.

Wheat, beans, barley, rye and peas, are always sold by the quarter. It is, however, usually stipulated at the time of sale, that the last or quarter shall be of a certain weight; this, perhaps, will be the better understood if I give an example: On Saturday last a farmer offered to a merchant, in my presence, a lot of new wheat at 56s. per quarter, at the same time guaranteeing that its net weight was 18 st. 4 lbs. (4 lbs. being allowed for the sack). The merchants closed with him for 54 s. 6 d., pay or be paid; that is, the farmer was to make a proportionate allowance to the merchant in case the net weight on delivery should prove to be under 18 st. 4 lbs., and the farmer was to have a proportionate allowance from the merchant, in case the net weight on delivery should be found to exceed 18 st. 4 lbs.

On this principle the trade in oats, wheat, beans, barley, rye and peas is almost invariably conducted in Boston and neighbourhood.

26 August 1833.

J. C. Amall.

SLEAFORD.

THE custom of selling corn in this market is by the quarter. The purchaser almost invariably inquires the weight per sack, net, and if it be less than 18 stone, the seller is required to make up that weight. No corn is pitched in the market, the whole is sold by sample.

30 August 1833.

Robert Hanneld.

STAMFORD.

ALL descriptions of corn are sold in this town by the quarter, of eight Imperial bushels, but at the same time most bargains are made, that a sack of four bushels shall weigh a given net weight, which governs the price of the article sold, together with the condition and colour of the corn. In weighing, four pounds is, in all cases allowed for the sack of four bushels.

25 August 1833.

W. Haycock.

SPALDING.

THE custom or practice of selling corn and other grain in the district which supplies this market is as follows:—Wheat, barley, rye and beans by the quarter of eight bushels, standard Winchester measure of eight gallons to the bushel; oats in the same way; oats are also sold by the last of 10 quarters, four bushels to the last; all sold net.

Usual weight; quarter of wheat, 35 st.; quarter of barley, 28 st.; rye, none sold in the market; quarter of beans, 37 st.; last of oats, 210 st. 7 lbs., or 21 st. a quarter.

27 August 1833.

John Cartwright.

YORK.

FINE wheat is sold by the quarter of eight bushels, standard Imperial measure.

Lower samples of wheat by the load of three bushels, to weigh 13 st. 3 lbs. net, 14 lbs. per stone.

Rye and barley by the quarter of eight Imperial bushels, no weight mentioned.

Oats by the quarter of eight bushels, to weigh 21 st. 10 lbs. per quarter, net; or so much per stone, 14 lbs. to the stone.

Beans by the load of three Imperial bushels, no weight mentioned.

Peas, none sold in our market.

9 September 1833.

William Smith.

LEEDS.

THE Imperial bushel is in general use here, but at the same time there is an understanding what weight the grain will run, which must depend much on the quality. In what we call the farmer's market, wheat, rye, beans and peas are sold by the load of three bushels to the load, and barley and oats by the quarter of eight bushels, but among the dealers all kinds of grain is sold by the quarter of eight bushels. It is generally calculated that 60 lbs. of wheat is an Imperial bushel, but that must depend very much on the quality. I send a few returns to show the way they are made here. There is a great difficulty in getting returns, as the buyers dislike the trouble, little as it is. If the sellers, as well as the buyers, were obliged to make returns when we requested them to do so, they would be a check one on the other, and until there is something of that kind a great part of the grain never will be returned, as it is not easily found out, the sellers throwing every difficulty in the way, to save their customers being fined.

26 August 1833.

Joseph Ditch.

Names of the Sellers respectively.	Description of Grain.	Quantity of Quarters.	Bushels.	Price per Quarter.	By what Measure.
				s. d.	
John Hutt - - -	Beans	40	- -	41 -	Imperial.
W. & H. Watson - - -	ditto	5	- -	41 -	—
R. Owston & Co. - - -	Wheat	20	- -	46 -	—
James Armstrong - - -	ditto	30	- -	50 -	—
James Appleyard - - -	Oats	27	- -	23 -	—
Ditto - - -	Barley	10	- -	28 9	—
Michael Sanderson - - -	ditto	10	- -	28 -	—

To the Inspector of Corn Returns.

The above Return contains the amount of each and every parcel of each respective sort of British corn, so bought by us at Leeds, during the week, ending on the 19th day of eighth month, and including the preceding week, conformable to the Act passed in the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to make Provision for ascertaining from time to time the Average Prices of British Corn," &c.

Given under our hand, at Bradford, this 19th day of eighth month 1833.

James Ellis & Co.

A RETURN of *British* CORN Purchased at *Leeds* the Week ending Monday the 19th day of August 1833, by and for account of the undersigned, by the Imperial Measure.

Names of the Sellers respectively.	Description of Grain.	Loads.	Quarters.	Bushels.	Price.	By what Measure.
					s. d.	
John Walker - - -	wheat -	5 ⁵ / ₈	- -	per load -	23 -	Imperial.
Joseph Smith - - -	wheat -	30	- -	— -	18 -	—
John Colton - - -	wheat -	7	- -	— -	18 -	—
George Hodgson - - -	wheat -	11	- -	— -	18 6	—
Benjamin Gonnersal - - -	wheat -	5	- -	— -	20 6	—
Joseph Musgreave - - -	wheat -	17	- -	— -	18 6	—
John Walton - - -	wheat -	42	- -	— -	20 6	—
Joseph Twigg - - -	wheat -	30	- -	— -	18 -	—
John Appleyard - - -	wheat -	20	- -	— -	20 -	—
William Bellhouse - - -	wheat -	- -	35	per quarter	62 -	—
Ditto - - -	wheat -	- -	40	— -	58 -	—
Richard Dunn - - -	wheat -	- -	50	— -	59 -	—
England & Skelton - - -	beans -	- -	20	— -	37 -	—

Signed by us at Leeds this 20th day of August 1833,

Horner, Drake & Co.

WAKEFIELD.

THE custom in this market is to sell grain as follows ; viz.

Wheat, in the sack or farmer's market, is sold by the load, containing three Imperial bushels. In the factor's market wheat is sold by the quarter of eight bushels, of the weight of 60 lbs. to the bushel ; this is the general custom, but occasional deviations take place where the seller will warrant his sample to weigh more, but this is a rare exception to the rule of the market.

Barley is sold by the Imperial measure, or by the weight of 53 lbs. to the bushel. This is the weight in ordinary years, but, where there is a very superior sample, the weight is varied.

Oats are sold by the Imperial measure, or by weight, varying from 19 st. to 25 st., of 14 lbs. each to the quarter.

Beans are sold by the weight of 63 lbs. to the bushel.

Shelling is sold by the load of 261 lbs.

Malt is sold by the load of six bushels, Imperial measure.

Rapeseed is sold by the last, Imperial measure.

There may be occasional deviations from the foregoing, but these are the understood and acknowledged rules of this market. At the Pontefract and Doncaster markets the Imperial measure is used, and in all cases in the district which immediately supplies this market the Imperial measure rules.

27 August 1833.

Charles Fearne.

BRIDLINGTON.

THE custom of buying corn in this district is by the Imperial quarter, except oats, which are sometimes bought by the stone, and returned to us by the quarter. As the corn is always received before the return is rendered, the factors have an opportunity of weighing each quarter, not often a whole load, but weigh a quarter in different parts of it, and take the mean weight. A load is the quantity brought by a team of four horses in a waggon, and varies from 10 to 20 quarters, but generally about 15 quarters. Corn bought by the stone is readily computed and returned by the Imperial quarter, and which is always done here. The usual weight of corn sold by the Imperial measure, varying as per statement below.

	Stone.		Stone.		Stone.
Wheat, weighing from	32	to	35	rarely	36
Barley - — -	27	to	31	—	32
Oats - — -	18	to	23	—	26
Peas - — -	32	to	34		
Beans - — -	34	to	36	—	38

Richard Smith.

BEVERLEY.

THE only practice of selling corn prevalent in the district supplying the market at this place, is by the quarter of eight bushels, Imperial, net.

26 August 1833.

John Willis.

HOWDEN.

THE whole of the corn in Howden market, and in the district which supplies it, is always sold by the quarter and the load, of three bushels, Imperial measure.

28 August 1833.

John Sugden.

SHEFFIELD.

WHEAT from the country around here is sold by the load of three bushels, Imperial measure, and the weight per load is often mentioned by the seller in confirmation of the quality of the corn; frequently the small farmers have not the means of ascertaining the weight at home, and then recourse is sometimes had to the scales at the weigh-house in the market. The weight of the load varies according to the quality, say from 12 st. 10 lbs. (14 lbs. to the stone) to 13 st. 10 lbs., net. An experienced miller here doubts if, on the average of seven years, wheat averages any more than 62 lbs. per bushel, net. The wheat coming up by water from Gainsborough and Lynn is more generally sold by the quarter of eight bushels, stipulating to weigh 63 lbs. per bushel, net. The wheat from Hull is more frequently sold by the quarter of eight bushels, or the load of three bushels, to be delivered 60 lbs. per bushel, net. Five years ago the Winchester bushel was in frequent use here; now I have scarcely a single return in a month of a purchase by that measure. Barley and oats are sold by the quarter of eight bushels, Imperial; the weight of the latter, per sack of four bushels, is often mentioned at the time of bargaining, and varies much, from under 10 st. to upwards of 12 st. per sack, net. Rye, beans and peas are generally sold by the load of three bushels, Imperial. In beans the weight is often mentioned, and will vary from 13 st. 12 lbs. to 15 st. 12 lbs. per load of three bushels, net.

I believe the above statements will apply to the markets at Rotherham and Doncaster, as well as to this place.

28 August 1833.

Paul Bright.

HULL.

I CANNOT find any deviation from the regular custom of measuring all sorts of corn and every description of grain in this district, with the exceptions below stated; wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans and peas, are all sold by the standard Imperial measure, and the bargains are all made at prices per quarter. Tares the same, linseed the same, rape seed invariably by the last, mustard seed by the bushel, hemp and canary seed and buck-wheat are almost unknown in this market, except when a little foreign happens to be imported. In fine, the only measure recognized and allowed here is the standard Imperial bushel, as by law established, so much so that odium would attach to any one who used any other, either larger or smaller measure; clover-seed is sold by the hundred weight avoirdupois.

Bargains for wheat have frequently, for some time past (I have lately found), been made, warranted 60 lbs. per bushel, and in the cases of excess or deficiency a handful or two has been taken out or added to perfect the bargain. These are the only exceptions I have been able to discover after having taken all the pains in my power to elicit the best information on the subject.

29 August 1833.

John French.

WHITBY.

WHEAT is bought in this district by weight, 70 lbs. to the bushel, net; and oats in the same way, 42 lbs. to the bushel, net. No other kind of grain is bought here.

29 August 1833.

Thomas G. Dale.

MALTON.

THE custom and practice between the sellers and dealers in corn and grain in the district that supplies this market, to be in the following manner; viz.,

Wheat at a certain price per quarter, weighing 40 stone.

Barley at a certain price per quarter, weighing 32 stone.

Oats, rye, beans and peas at a certain price per stone.

All sales of corn in this market, net, and in no case otherwise.

27 August 1833.

John Leefe.

DURHAM.

THE most usual way of dealing in this market is by the boll, containing eight pecks or two bushels, Imperial measure, each boll of wheat being understood to weigh nine stone, net.

It is not always the case that the purchaser of any quantity of wheat receives in the bulk the full weight of nine stone to each boll, as that depends entirely on the good or bad quality of the grain sold. The average weight of a good boll of corn is considered to be nine stone; it sometimes happens that purchasers will contract for a given quantity of wheat, to be delivered at nine stone to the boll; others (and which is the most usual way) purchase the wheat by the same measure, without stipulating any particular weight, allowing their judgment to regulate them as to the high or low price they give. Oats, beans and peas are also sold by the boll, no particular weight being fixed for that kind of grain.

3 September 1833.

Anthony Brignal.

STOCKTON.

THE custom in this district in selling, is as follows; all kinds of grain are sold by the Imperial bushel; the quality of wheat is ascertained in this manner, the millers and dealers fix a certain weight and price per bushel, and if the weight exceeds that fixed, the seller is allowed 3 *d.* per pound for the over weight; if the weight is less than that fixed, the buyer is allowed 3 *d.* per pound for the deficiency.

For example, the weight fixed now for new wheat is 4 st. 6 lbs., price 6 *s.* per bushel. A person having wheat to sell, weighing 4 st. 7 lbs., gets 6 *s.* 3 *d.*, another having wheat weighing 4 st. 5 lbs. only, gets 5 *s.* 9 *d.* per bushel; of course there are exceptions to this general rule, as for instance, in the case of a bad sample, a sprouted sample, or one not well cleaned.

17 September 1833.

William W. Watson.

DARLINGTON.

THE measure by which all kinds of corn or grain is sold at this market, is the boll (two bushels), which of wheat will weigh from 9 st. to 9 st. 6 lb. per boll.

17 September 1833.

George J. Wilson for Richard Wilson.

SUNDERLAND.

THE corn and other sorts of grain grown in this district, which supply this market, are all sold by the boll, containing two bushels, and computed by the standard Imperial measure of eight gallons to the bushel, and the custom of selling by the boll has, so far as I am able to understand, been adopted from time immemorial.

WEIGHTS OF EACH KIND OF GRAIN.

								Net.	Net.
Wheat, according to the present Imperial measure of 2 bush. to the boll, 9 st. or 126 lbs.									
Barley	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	ditto	- 7 or 98
Oats	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	ditto	- 6 or 84
Rye	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	ditto	- 8 or 112
Beans	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	ditto	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 133
Peas	-	-	-	ditto	-	-	-	ditto	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ or 122 $\frac{1}{2}$

If the corn and grain are in good condition and quality, they will fully support the above weights; but in case they should not be so, they may perhaps fall a little short.

17 September 1833.

Joseph Trewick.

BARNARD CASTLE.

THE custom of selling corn in this market and district has been the last seven or eight years by the Imperial bushel only.

14 September 1833.

Richard Dunn.

WOLSINGHAM.

THE custom of selling corn in this district is invariably by the boll, Imperial measure. I do not know that grain is ever sold by weight in this neighbourhood.

24 September 1833.

Josh. Nicolson.

BELFORD.

THE universal custom in this market is to sell all sorts of grain by what is called here the Berwick boll of six Imperial bushels. Flour is sold at the mills by the sack of 280 lbs. I have inquired of the principal buyers of grain, and find the computed weight, per Imperial bushel, to be as under; and in all transactions net.

Average weight of wheat 61 lbs. to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per Imperial bushel.

Ditto - - barley 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. - - - ditto.

Ditto - - oats 42 lbs. per Imperial bushel; viz. 43 lbs. per bushel for potatoe oats; 41 lbs. per bushel for Angus oats, making an average of 42 lbs. for the two descriptions.

Ditto - - beans and peas 63 lbs. per Imperial bushel.

Ditto - - rye 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. - - - ditto.

18 September 1833.

Robert Bromfield.

HEXHAM.

WHEAT, rye, beans and peas, are sold here by the boll, which comprises four Imperial pecks; four of those bolls make a quarter.

Barley and oats are sold by the Hexham bushel, which comprises five Imperial pecks, being one more than the Imperial boll.

15 September 1833.

Thomas Wilson.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE farmers always sell by the boll, which is two Imperial bushels, weighing generally, wheat from 120 lbs. to 126 lbs.; barley, 100 lbs. to 104 lbs.; oats, 80 lbs. to 84 lbs.; rye, 106 lbs. to 112 lbs.; beans, 120 lbs. to 126 lbs., and peas, 120 lbs. to 126 lbs.; but the weight must always depend upon the quality of the grain. The corn merchant generally sells by the quarter, wheat weighing 480 lbs. to 504 lbs.; barley, 400 lbs. to 416 lbs.; oats, 320 lbs. to 336 lbs.; rye, 424 lbs. to 448 lbs.; beans, 480 lbs. to 504 lbs., and peas 480 lbs. to 504 lbs.; but the weight of a quarter must always depend upon the quality of the grain. Sometimes the merchant, in making a sale, engages that the quarter shall weigh a given weight, which is often, in such a case, a much greater quantity than the Imperial quarter. This is done by the merchants under the pretence of the more readily effecting a sale; but my opinion is, that the real cause is to raise the average prices for certain purposes of their own. To guard against this, when I receive a return from a miller who has bought a quantity of corn of a merchant by the quarter, I inquire whether he has measured it, and if I find that there is an increase of bulk beyond the number of quarters bargained for, I cause a bushel of the corn to be weighed, and by that means I ascertain the true quantity purchased, and direct the miller to make his return agreeably to the true quantity.

Corn is not sold in this market by any other measure than the boll and the quarter.

It is not the custom in this market for the farmer to sell net, for he returns to the purchaser 1*d.* per boll, the farmer always selling for ready-money. The merchant always sells net.

16 September 1833.

Thomas Forsyth.

MORPETH.

THE only custom of selling corn in this market is by the Imperial boll, and sold for ready-money; at least, what is sold on the Wednesday (by sample) is usually paid for on the Wednesday following, in cash.

17 September 1833.

James Mitcheson.

ALNWICK.

WHEAT, rye, beans and peas are sold in this market by the new boll of two Imperial bushels. Oats and barley by the old boll of six Imperial bushels.

The factors and millers that return to me for corn bought in this market from the farmers in Bamburghshire is all bought by the old boll of six bushels.

14 September 1833.

John Keen.

BERWICK.

THERE is an uniform practice of selling corn in this market by sample and by the boll, which is a measure containing six bushels, Imperial measure of eight gallons to the bushel, consequently a boll contains 48 gallons. The sales by the farmer to the corn merchant are always made net prices, without any deduction, and may be said ready money, as payment is demanded and made the second market day after the sale, being just 14 days; this rule is invariably practised.

I have procured, from a corn dealer and a shipper of the articles enumerated, the usual weight of the different species of corn, which follow:

Say, Wheat	-	-	-	364 lbs. per boll, and from 58 lbs. to 63 lbs. per bushel.
Barley	-	-	-	320 - ditto - 51 - 54 - ditto.
Oats	-	-	-	224 - ditto - 38 - 43 - ditto.
Rye	-	-	-	320 - ditto - 51 - 54 - ditto.
Peas	-	-	-	360 - ditto - 58 - 64 - ditto.
Beans	-	-	-	360 - ditto - 58 - 64 - ditto.

The quality of the corn causing of course a difference in the weight.

Fine wheaten flour is sold by the sack, each sack weighing 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. or 280 lbs.

Wheat-meal

Wheat-meal, oat-meal, barley-meal, in the same manner.

Shelled barley, pearl barley, Nos. 1 & 2, grits; in sacks of the same weight, but mostly by the hundredweight.

All these are understood to be for ready money, if sold in the town or neighbourhood, although short credits are frequently given; but if shipped coastwise, are settled by bills at two months, from dates of sale.

I should have remarked, that the corn is generally delivered in course of the week, after the bargain is made and notice is given to the corn merchant, on the Saturday, the same week, that a call would be made for payment the following Saturday, making just 14 days credit.

17 September 1833.

John Wilson.

CARLISLE.

THE custom or practice of selling corn and other grain in this market is by the Carlisle bag, which contains three Imperial bushels; the usual weight of each bag of grain is as follows: wheat, 188 lbs.; barley, 162 lbs.; oats, 128 lb.; rye, 173 lbs.

16 September 1833.

J. H. Hanson.

WHITEHAVEN.

THE custom or practice of selling corn and other grain in the district which supplies this market, is by the Cumberland bushel, of three Winchesters or 96 quarts; the corn and grain varying in weight, according to its quality and dryness; viz., wheat I should suppose from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ st. to 13 st. 4 lb.; barley, from 10 st. to 11 st. 8 lb., and oats from 8 st. 6 lb. to 9 st., avoirdupoise weight.

17 September 1833.

W. W. Todhunter.

COCKERMOUTH.

WHEAT, barley and oats in this district are sold by a measure equal to three Imperial bushels stricken. The usual weight of wheat for three Imperial bushels is from 13 st. to 14 st. of 16 lb. avoirdupoise each; barley, 11 st. to 12 st., and oats 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ st. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ st.

24 September 1833.

Robert Hartley.

PENRITH.

ALL corn or other grain sold in the district which supplies this market, is sold by the Imperial quarter or Imperial bushel, no weight nor other measure being used here.

16 September 1833.

Richard Boak.

EGREMONT.

THE regular rule of our market is to sell wheat by Carlisle bushel, which is equal to three Imperial bushels, weighing from 182 lbs. to 187 lbs., neat weight. But of late some of the farmers are in the habit of making all wheat 187 lbs., neat weight, and selling it accordingly, so much for a bushel of wheat, upholding it to be no less than 187 lbs., neat weight. Barley the same as wheat in measure, and will weigh from 164 lbs. to 168 lbs., neat weight. Oats also the same measure and generally weighing about 126 lbs., neat weight.

16 September 1833.

John Litt.

APPLEBY.

THE whole of the grain is sold by the Imperial standard measure.

Oats by the quarter of 16 pecks. Wheat by the Imperial bushel of 16 quarts; but two Imperial bushels are always brought in a sack, and sold as and for one bushel. Barley by the Imperial bushel; but three Imperial bushels are always brought in a sack, and sold as and for one bushel.

Thomas Atkinson.

KENDAL.

WHEAT is sold in this market and neighbourhood by the load of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Winchester bushels, to weigh 280 lbs. Barley by the Carlisle bushel of three Imperial bushels, and oats by the load of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Winchester bushels; rye, beans and peas none sold in this market.

14 September 1833.

William Pennington.

CHESTER.

WHEAT, 75 lbs.; barley, 38 quarts, weight about 64 lbs.; oats, 46 lbs.; beans, 38 quarts, weight about 80 lbs.; peas, same as beans: All sold net.

14 September 1833.

Joseph Bateman.

THE returns of barley are made to me in the customary measure of 38 quarts, and calculated according to the Imperial bushel of 32 quarts (38 quarts of good barley are supposed to weigh 64 lbs.) The returns of wheat are made to me in the customary measure of 75 lbs., and calculated at 57 lbs. The returns of oats are made to me in the customary measure of 46 lbs., and calculated at 38 lbs.

16 January 1834.

Joseph Bateman.

NANTWICH.

THE following are the weights and measures by which all grain is sold in our market:

Wheat, per measure of 75 lbs. net; rye per measure of 75 lbs. net; oats per measure of 50 lbs. net; beans per measure of 60 lbs. net; peas per measure of 60 lbs. net; barley per measure of 38 quarts.

It sometimes occurs that the millers buy small quantities of barley by weight of 60 lbs., but very rarely, as the poor in our neighbourhood scarcely ever eat barley bread: payment in a fortnight after sale, unless otherwise agreed upon, as depends upon the wants of the farmers or the respectability of the millers.

17 September 1833.

Richard Lowe.

THE weights of the different sorts of grain sent in the weekly return, when rendered by me into Imperial bushels, are according to the weights, &c. as follows:

Wheat, 59 lbs. Imperial; barley, 51 lbs., and 33 quarts Imperial; oats 39 lbs. Imperial; rye, 57 lbs. Imperial; beans, 63 lbs. Imperial; peas, 64 lbs. Imperial.

Almost the whole of the barley purchased in our neighbourhood was used for malting, and when so purchased by the maltsters, it is always by measure of 38 quarts, and when by the millers, by weight of 60 lbs.; but the millers with us but seldom buy any barley, the poor in our neighbourhood scarcely ever eating barley bread; so when purchased by customary measure of 38 quarts, I render it in the Imperial at 33 quarts, and when by weight of 60 lbs., I render it in the Imperial bushel at 51 lbs.

21 January 1834.

Richard Lowe.

MIDDLEWICH.

WHEAT, 75 lbs. per bushel; barley, 60 lbs. per bushel; oats 50 lbs. per bushel. In the neighbourhood of Northwich some return as under, if purchased any other weight than the above:

Wheat, 70 lbs. per bushel; oats, 45 lbs. per bushel.

17 September 1833.

John Chadwick.

FOUR LANE ENDS, CHESHIRE.

THE customary measure bought and sold at the Four Lane Ends market, Cheshire:

Wheat, 38 quarts or 75 lbs.; rye, 38 quarts or 70 lbs.; barley, 38 quarts or 60 lbs.; oats, 38 quarts or 50 lbs.

J. Mathars.

LIVERPOOL.

GRAIN in this market is sold by the following custom:

Wheat per bushel of 70 lbs.; barley per bushel of 60 lbs.; oats per bushel of 45 lbs.; rye per bushel of 60 lbs.; beans and peas per Imperial quarter.

14 September 1833.

Harmood Banner.

Sir,

IN reply to your favour of 14th instant, desiring to know the mode of my calculation in reducing the local weights of grain here to the Imperial measure; I beg to inform you that I adopt the directions you were good enough to furnish at my request in 1827, and as I have ready reference to your letter, I take the liberty of sending copy.

I am, &c.

16 January 1834.

Harmood Banner.

Sir,

Corn Department, Board of Trade, 12 July 1827.

As the case of corn is not in an especial manner comprehended in the Acts for regulating weights and measures, we must be guided by the spirit rather than the letter of the law, in framing the Corn Returns.

The weights of corn to make a Winchester bushel are defined by the Act 31 Geo. 3, c. 30, to be for wheat, 57 lbs.; barley, 49 lbs.; oats, 38 lbs., and rye, 55 lbs. The Imperial bushel is to the Winchester bushel as 31 to 30. When you have reduced the corn from weight into Winchester measure, conformably to the law quoted, you may convert it into Imperial measure, by deducting from the number of bushels one thirty-first part. I am not unaware that in this mode of calculation there will be a difference of a slight fraction, but it cannot be avoided, and must be overlooked.

I am acquainted with the mode in which corn is sold in your market, and wish the same could be introduced throughout the whole kingdom.

I am, &c.

Mr. Harmood Banner.

William Jacob,
Comptroller of Corn Returns.

ULVERSTON.

THE sale of grain is by a sort of customary measure in this part of the county, which is as follows, viz.: wheat by the load, containing four and a half Imperial bushels; beans the same; barley and oats, by what is termed a bushel, containing three Imperial bushels; rye and peas are never offered for sale here.

16 September 1833.

William Seattie.

LANCASTER.

WHEAT is sold by the load of 280 lbs. net; barley by the windle of 3 bushels Imperial measure, and by weight, 160 lbs. net, for a windle; oats by the load of $7\frac{1}{2}$ bushels Imperial measure, and by the load of 20 stone, or 280 lbs. net; beans by the load of $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels Imperial measure; rye and peas not grown in this neighbourhood.

17 September 1833.

Thomas Darwen.

THE weights mentioned in Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 87, were my guide until a subsequent Act, increasing the measure of capacity 16 pints, or thereabouts, more than the Winchester, and since called the Imperial quarter. I was requested to take notice of the alteration, and have from that time computed my returns by the following weights, viz.; wheat, 470 lbs. the quarter, 59 lbs. the bushel; barley, 404 lbs. the quarter, 50 lbs. the bushel; oats, 313 lbs. the quarter, 39 lbs. the bushel.

My method is, when I have entered up the dealers' weekly returns, to divide the gross weight by the number of pounds as above for each sort of grain, and the quantity less than a quarter by the pounds per bushel.

18 January 1834.

Thomas Darwen.

PRESTON.

ALL grain sold in this market is by weight, and in all cases sold net; the following are the weights of each:

Wheat sold by windle or sack of 220 lbs.; beans and peas by windle or sack of 220 lbs.; oats by bushel of 45 lbs.; barley by bushel of 50 lbs.

17 September 1833.

Thomas Green.

THE following weights I consider to be the Imperial bushel. Wheat is returned to me by the windle, or sack of 220 lbs. which I bring into the Imperial bushel, as follows:

Wheat returned 100 windles.
220 lbs. each.

Imperial bushel $58\frac{2}{3}$ 22,000 lbs.

4	4	bushels.	lbs.
235	88,000	(374 — 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	705		
	1,750		
	1,645		
	1,050		
	940		
4)	110		

Wheat $58\frac{2}{3}$ lbs.
Barley 50
Oats $39\frac{1}{2}$
Rye $56\frac{2}{3}$

27 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

16 January 1834.

Thomas Green.

WIGAN.

THE custom of buying and selling corn and other grain in this market is by the bushel. Wheat bought by weight, 70 lbs. to the bushel; barley, 60 lbs. to the bushel; beans and peas, each, 60 lbs. to the bushel; oats, 45 lbs. to the bushel.

The practice has been as above from time immemorial.

17 September 1833.

William Rogerson.

WARRINGTON.

WHEAT is bought by the measure of 70 lbs. weight; oats at 45 lbs. weight and sometimes 50 lbs. weight, by the measure; barley generally by the Imperial measure, but sometimes by weight of 60 lbs. to the measure, and beans generally by the Imperial, but sometimes by weight of 70 lbs. to the measure; all of which different weights, calculations are made to the Imperial measure. The corn is bought net.

17 September 1833.

Thomas Leigh.

By the Act of Parliament a Winchester bushel of wheat is 57 lbs., oats, 38 lbs., and barley 49 lbs. I reduce all weights of different sorts of grain to the Winchester measure, pursuant to the Act, and afterwards I add a 31st part to the price, to make it an Imperial measure, according to instructions.

16 January 1834.

Thomas Leigh.

MANCHESTER.

WHEAT is sold in this market at per bushel of 70 lbs., per load of 320 lbs., per barrel of 280 lbs.; barley, per bushel of 60 lbs., per barrel of 240 lbs.; oats, per bushel of 45 lbs., per barrel of 196 lbs., per sack of 9 bushels by measure; peas and beans per Imperial quarter. The most prevailing method is by bushel; the quantity by load and sack is but trifling.

17 September 1833.

James Marsh.

By the old Corn Act the weights of the Winchester bushel were fixed at 57 lbs. for wheat, 49 lbs. for barley, and 38 lbs. for oats; but on the alteration of the measure to Imperial, there not being any weight fixed for the Imperial bushel, I calculated the Imperial bushel by taking the difference betwixt the Winchester and Imperial bushels as 32 to 33, consequently 1,000 quarters, Winchester measure would be 969 $\frac{5}{8}$ Imperial.

21 January 1834.

James Marsh.

BOLTON.

THE custom of selling grain, which is returned is, oats, 45 lbs. to the bushel; wheat, 70 lbs. to the bushel; beans, 60 lbs. to the bushel, or 240 lbs. to the load.

With respect to the others inserted in the return, the business done is not worth stating at present; but being an improving district, I shall perhaps in a short time be able to give more information.

September 1833.

Robert Warr.

DERBY.

WHEAT is sold by the Imperial measure, or 18 st. to the quarter, or 63 lbs. to the strike, net.

Barley is sold by the Imperial measure, or 14 st. to the sack, or 56 lbs. to the strike, net.

Oats are sold by the Imperial measure, or 12 st. to the sack, or 42 lbs. to the strike.

Beans are sold by the Imperial measure, or 19 st. to the sack, or 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the strike, net.

Charles Lakin.

NOTTINGHAM.

I BELIEVE the custom in this district has become nearly, if not quite, universal to sell by the quarter, that is, eight Imperial bushels in all sorts of grain, and net.

As

As grain in all seasons is found of different qualities, consequently of different weights, in proportion to the weight per sack Imperial is the price: for instance, we know that some wheat will not weigh more than 17 st. to the sack, while others will weigh 18 st. and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ st., and some even more; so in proportion is the price. Eighteen stone per sack has become the standard in our market, so the price (if above that weight) is so much higher in proportion, and if under 18 st. so less in proportion. The same regulation in other grain prevails, though I am not aware that any standard weight has yet obtained so generally as 18 st. has for wheat. Though the Imperial bushel is become nearly universal, at least in our market, as a measure, yet, in point of fact, it is the weight that regulates the price.

The weight per sack of barley is 15 st.; the weight per sack of oats is 12 st.; the weight per sack of beans is 19 st. We have little, very little indeed, of either peas or rye come to our market.

The weights which I have stated above are to be understood for the respective sorts grown in this immediate neighbourhood. We have a great deal of barley from Norfolk, it is a finer quality than what is grown here, but rather lighter. Oats also we have many from Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, many of which from each place will not weigh more than 9 st. 10 lbs. or 11 st. per sack Imperial, which, when in the market, price is as per weight per sack.

19 September 1833.

John Ashwell.

NEWARK.

THE custom or practice of selling corn and all sorts of grain in the market of this district is by the quarter, Imperial measure.

14 September 1833.

Richard Bell.

LEICESTER.

THE custom of Leicester market is to sell by the quarter, containing eight Imperial bushels. The average weight of a quarter of wheat is 36 st., net; of a quarter of barley, 30 st. net; of a quarter of oats 24 st. net; of a quarter of beans 38 st. net. Corn is always bought by the quarter, some dealers specifying that it shall amount to a certain weight, and others without naming any weight at all.

17 September 1833.

John Brooks.

NORTHAMPTON.

MOST all corn is sold here; is most of it sold by Imperial measure; sometimes wheat is sold by weight, which is in general 62 lbs. per bushel, net, but not a general thing; a few load by Winchester, but chief of it and most all other grain is sold by Imperial measure at our market, which is always by quarters.

16 September 1833.

William Clarke.

COVENTRY.

THE usual custom of selling corn in the districts supplying this market is by the quarter and bag, the quarter consisting of eight bushels, and the bag of three bushels.

In wheat, which is usually sold by the bag, the customary weight is 190 lbs. per bag. Oats, usually sold by the quarter, customary weight 320 lbs. per quarter. Beans, usually sold by the bag, customary weight 200 lbs. per bag. Peas, same as beans. In all cases the price is net.

17 September 1833.

Thomas Morris, jun.

BIRMINGHAM.

WHEAT is sold in this market by the bag, containing three bushels, 63 lbs. to the bushel, which is exactly Imperial measure. Barley by the quarter, Imperial measure, supposed to weigh by the bushel 53 lbs.; this the farmer does not warrant, only the measure. Oats by the quarter, Imperial measure, supposed to weigh 40 lbs. to the bushel. Beans by the bag, containing three bushels, 67 lbs. to the bushel, which is exactly Imperial measure. Peas are sold in the same manner, by the bag, containing three bushels, and weight.

16 September 1833.

Thomas Twamley.

WORCESTER.

WHEAT is generally sold by the Imperial bushel; if by weight, 62 lbs. per bushel, net. Barley by the Imperial bushel; if by weight from 52 lbs. to 55 lbs. per bushel. Oats by the Imperial bushel; if by weight, 42 lbs. per bushel. Rye by the Imperial bushel. Beans by the Imperial bushel; if by weight 10 score per 3 bushels gross. Peas the same as Beans. Grain is generally sold gross.

18 Sept. 1833.

John Crane.

WARMINSTER.

WHEAT, rye, beans, and peas are sold by the sack; barley, oats and grass seeds by the quarter; vetches usually by the bushel; clover seed by weight. The sack contains four bushels, the quarter eight, whether Winchester or Imperial.

The Winchester bushel is in very little use; a few antiquated farmers, whose attachment to old customs cannot be subdued, retain it in wheat, under an idea that the additional quantity is given away, a mistake they cannot be convinced of, notwithstanding the almost universal practice of buyers to inquire the net weight of wheat, and to purchase it under a warranty. In barley, the determination of the maltsters not to purchase in our market by any other than Imperial measure, compels the universal adoption of that standard.

It is the custom to allow the buyer 1 s. per load for market expenses: ten sacks are a load of wheat or beans, and ten quarters of barley or oats.

In Devizes market an effort was last year made by the buyers, but not with complete success, to obtain the adoption of the Imperial bushel, as in Warminster.

In Salisbury, I understand the Imperial bushel is in general use for barley, but for other grain the Winchester is very common, if not prevalent.

In Warminster the grain is all warehoused previous to the market; one sack of every load is pitched, and what is sold is paid for immediately, and taken from the town at the purchaser's expense.

I believe the same practice prevails at Devizes.

At Salisbury a short credit is given, and I think the farmer delivers wheat generally at the mills.

1 October 1833.

J. L. Hardy.

DENBIGH.

THE custom of selling corn and other grain in this district is by the hobbet, viz.

Hobbet, by measure,	Wheat	-	80 quarts	-	By weight	-	168 lbs.
Ditto	ditto	Barley	-	80 —	-	ditto	- 147
Ditto	ditto	Oats	-	80 —	-	ditto	- 105
Ditto	ditto	Beans	-	80 —	-	ditto	- 180
Ditto	ditto	Peas	-	80 —	-	ditto	- 180

The principal part is sold by weight, net.

WREXHAM.

OUR customary measure is a bushel in this market and the neighbourhood, containing 38 quarts, or 75 lbs. wheat; 38 quarts per bushel, barley; and 38 quarts per bushel, oats.

R. Jones.

CARNARVON.

THE custom here of a time immemorial is by the London quarter, and has been altered by an Act of Parliament passed some years ago, and now is bought and sold by the quarter, of eight Imperial measure to the quarter. But some corn-dealers agree with the sellers, if the Imperial quarter will weigh from 12 to 12 score to 12 per half quarter, they will have the highest prices, and if under that weight the price is lowered; but that is an agreement between some dealers, of which they always state in their returns to me, as per quarter Imperial measure.

The usual weight for every given measure is as follows:—Wheat, 60 lb. to 63 lb. per Imperial measure; barley, 50 lbs. to 52 lbs. per ditto; oats, 37 lbs. to 39 lbs. per ditto.

16 September 1833.

Hugh William Griffith.

HAVERFORDWEST.

THE custom of selling corn and other grain in the district which supplies this market, is by the Imperial measure; and the average weight by such measure, as nearly as I can collect, is, wheat, 61 lbs. net, per Imperial Winchester; barley, 51 lbs., ditto; oats, 38 lbs., ditto.

16 September 1833.

Wm. Rowlands.

CARMARTHEN.

THE barley and oats are all bought by the Imperial bushel, but the wheat is bought by weight, 64 lbs. to the bushel, net.

17 September 1833.

Richard Athoe.

CARDIFF.

CORN in this district is sold as follows: wheat by the Welch bushel, which is called Llestrad, containing 22 Winchester gallons, and made to weigh 168 lbs.; barley, by the same measure and by the Winchester and the Imperial bushel; oats, beans and peas by the Imperial bushel.

8 September 1833.

Thomas Watkins.

GLOUCESTER.

THE sale of corn in the district which supplies this market, is as follows: wheat, barley, beans and peas, by bushel, quarter, or sack of four bushels, Imperial measure; oats, per bushel or quarter; rye, if any ever sold here, in the same way as wheat, &c. In addition to the above, sometimes a little wheat, barley, beans, &c. are returned in the Winchester measure, which are made Imperial in the usual way.

17 September 1833.

Jonathan Spier.

CIRENCESTER.

ALL kind of grain sold in this district is generally sold by the load or quarter, except in certain cases, where weight is agreed on by the parties. But corn is generally sold here by the old Winchester measure of eight gallons, but converted into Imperial Winchester measure in my Corn Return letter to the office.

4 September 1833.

Joseph Brown.

TETBURY.

THE custom of buying and selling corn in this market is by the quarter of eight bushels; wheat is generally sold, per load of 40 bushels, viz., five quarters, and weighing about 60 or 62 lbs. to the bushel Winchester of eight gallons; there are a few farmers that use the Imperial measure, but it is not general; barley will weigh 50 lbs. to 53 lbs. per eight gallons; oats, 40 to 45 lbs. per eight gallons; beans and peas from 60 to 65 lbs. per bushel of eight gallons Winchester measure.

14 September 1833.

Alexander Sealy.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

THE practice of selling corn, &c. in the district which supplies this market, is chiefly by the Winchester bushel, quarter and load of 40 bushels; but there are also some sales effected by the Imperial bushel, quarter and load, in all cases sold net.

13 September 1833.

Christopher Pain.

TEWKESBURY.

THE universal method of selling grain in this market is by the Imperial bushel or quarter, or by the bag, containing three Imperial bushels.

13 September 1833.

Charles Banaster.

BRISTOL.

THE wheat received here down the river Wye, from Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and down Severn from Gloucestershire, is generally brought and sold here by the spring sack of 331 lbs. net. From Wiltshire, occasionally by the Imperial, more frequently the Winchester measure; from Ireland and the coast of Devon and Wales, and in general all ship corn by the bushel of 60 lbs. Barley for malting, by the Imperial bushel; and barley for grinding by the bushel of 50 lbs. net. Beans and peas are in general sold by the Imperial bushel. Oats, generally, by the Imperial bushel, but frequently by the bushel, varying from 36 to 42 lbs. net.

The present system renders the corn trade very perplexing, and it would be highly desirable if uniformity of weights or measures, by which corn is sold, could be effected throughout the kingdom.

17 September 1833.

William Sayer.

TAUNTON.

Wheat, Imperial, 62 lbs. to 64 lbs. ; Winchester, 60 lbs. to 62 lbs. weight per bushel.

Barley, Imperial, 52 lbs. to 53 lbs. ; Winchester, 50 lbs. to 52 lbs. weight per bushel.

Oats, Imperial, 36 lbs. to 40 lbs. ; Winchester, 35 lbs. to 39 lbs. weight per bushel.

Beans, Imperial, 60 lbs. to 64 lbs. ; Winchester, 59 lbs. to 63 lbs. weight per bushel.

Rye, none sold here.

Peas, Imperial, 60 lbs. to 64 lbs. ; Winchester, 59 lbs. to 63 lbs. weight per bushel.

N.B.—The above description is sold by the quarter and bushel, principally, by Imperial measure.

15 September 1833.

William Court.

WELLS.

THE only practice or custom of sale is from sample, by the bushel, either Winchester or Imperial, the greater part being sold by the Imperial measure, but no weight named for either; should the sample appear damp, there is sometimes an understanding that the bushel shall weigh 60 lbs., but even in this case it is by no means general. All sales are made net.

17 September 1833.

John Willmott.

BRIDGWATER.

CORN of every description is invariably sold in this district by the Imperial bushel. The net average weight of which is about 62 lbs. per Imperial bushel of wheat; 52 lbs. barley; 28 to 29 lbs. oats; 64 lbs. beans. The weight, however, varies so much according to the quality, that it is impossible to fix a just standard.

24 September 1833.

Richard Smith.

FROME.

ALL wheat, barley, beans and peas sold in this market is by the Imperial sack, and oats are generally purchased by the Imperial quarter; no grain is ever sold here by weight.

21 September 1833.

William Langley.

CHARD.

THE general measure that corn is sold by is the Winchester bushel; some few quantities are bought by the Imperial, but nine-tenths or more are sold by the former without any agreement as to what weight the same may be; and I have never known any sold by the last, quarter, load, coomb, barrel or sack. But in instances the seller sometimes mentions that it weighs so much weight to the bushel, and then the buyer considers that he is entitled to have it delivered according to the weight mentioned, as the wheat grown in this neighbourhood is of very different weight, some weighing not more than 56 lbs. and others 64 lbs. to the bushel, and the other kinds of grain varying the same according to the sample.

21 September 1833.

Robert Wellington.

MONMOUTH.

THE general custom of selling corn in this district is by the bushel, which measures 10 gallons, per weight 80 lb.; barley and other grain are not bought by weight, but by the Imperial and 10 gallons measure; and in most cases for ready money.

September 1833.

William Jones.

ABERGAVENNY.

ALL wheat is sold by the bushel of 80 lbs.; other grain is sold by the bushel, but what the weight is, is not ascertained, the dealers never requiring weight in the latter cases; but in the wheat trade they will invariably have 80 lbs. to the bushel.

21 September 1833.

John Delahoy.

CHEPSTOW.

THE Imperial bushel is in general use in this market, excepting in very few instances, and that with very small farmers, who sell their little lots of barley, oats, beans and peas by the old customary measure of $10\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to the bushel, and some sell three strikes or 15 gallons to the bushel of oats only; but such sales are very rare and in very small lots of about two or three bushels; the principal farmers sell by the Imperial bushel. Wheat is universally sold by the cwt., or by the sack, weighing three cwt., including the weight of the sack, which is considered to be about five pounds. The other customs or measures named in the circular, are not in use in our market.

24 September 1833.

J. C. Smith.

PONTYPOOL.

WHEAT for the supply of this market is purchased by the bushel, of 80 lbs. net; other grain is sold by the bushel, of 10 gallons.

10 October 1833.

William Wood.

EXETER.

THE corn in this market is not sold either by the last, the quarter, the load, the coomb, the boll, the barrel, the sack, or the pound, but by the Imperial bushel, professing to weigh about 65 lbs.

25 September 1833.

Thomas Campion.

BARNSTAPLE.

WHEAT in our market is sold by the bag, containing two bushels, which with the bag is generally expected to weigh 140 lbs.; the bag itself weighs about 5 lbs. Barley per bushel weighs, including the bag, generally 56 lbs. Oats per bushel, including the bag, from 38 to 40 lbs.; it must be a superior sample to weigh 40 lbs.

Our country measure consists of one peck out of the four (forming the bushel) being heaped, viz. as much as it can contain above the rim or top of the measure. It runs about 3 per cent. above the Imperial measure.

1 October 1833.

Thomas Copner.

PLYMOUTH.

THE practice in this district is to sell corn and other grain by measure only, namely the quarter, the bag, (containing two bushels), and the bushel: in the case of wheat the farmer guarantees the weight to be $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. the bushel, net. In respect to barley and oats, the weight varies according to the season, the weight of the former being from 48 lbs. to 54 lbs. the bushel, and the latter from 36 lbs. to 40 lbs. Neither beans nor peas are grown in this district.

30 September 1833.

A. Keen.

TOTNES.

THE usual method of selling corn in this market is as under:

Wheat is sold by the bag, containing two Imperial bushels, weighing about 63 lbs. the bushel. Barley, the same, weighing about 55 lbs. the bushel. Oats, the same, containing two and a half bushels, no specific weight.

8 October 1833.

Robert W. Gill.

TAVISTOCK.

IN this town and neighbourhood wheat is sold by the bag, containing nominally two Winchester bushels, but generally containing half a gallon or a gallon more, in order to bring the bag to a certain weight, which it is usually warranted to be: that weight varies from 130 lbs. to 140 lbs., including the weight of the bag (about 6 lbs.), and is paid for accordingly.

Barley is sold also by the double Winchester, or 16 gallons, the bag rarely containing more, and having no reference to the weight. Oats are sold by the bag, containing four Winchester bushels, or 32 gallons, and without any warranted weight.

No other kinds of grain are exposed for sale in this market.

The farmers in this district, attending various markets in their vicinity, are obliged to put up different measures or quantities, in order to suit the custom at each market, scarcely any two in the neighbourhood corresponding.

4 October 1833.

John Phillips.

KINGSBRIDGE.

BOTH wheat and barley in this district are sold by the bag, each containing two Imperial bushels. It is usually expected by the purchasers of wheat that a bag should weigh 125 lbs., exclusive of the bag, which two Imperial bushels will generally do. This district is not an oat one; this grain is sold also by the bag, but a bag of oats is two bushels and a half. I believe this custom is merely confined to this district. The returns weekly made to me are principally in bags, but many in quarters and bushels

23 September 1833.

John Servⁿ Savery.

TRURO.

It is the invariable practice in the district which supplies this market, of selling corn by the Cornish bushel of 24 gallons, or three Winchesters; the average weight of a Cornish bushel of wheat is 190 lbs.; barley, 160 lbs.; oats, 130 lbs.

23 September 1833.

John Jennings.

BODMIN.

IN all the district which supplies this market with corn and other grain, the only measure used is the Cornish bushel, of 24 gallons, which is equal to three bushels of eight gallons, Winchester measure.

25 September 1833.

James Salter.

LAUNCESTON.

THE customary way by which corn is sold in our market is as under:

Wheat, 140 lbs., which average 17 gallons, Imperial. Barley, 16 gallons, Imperial, average 53 lbs. per Imperial bushel. Oats, 24 gallons, Imperial, average 39 lbs. per Imperial bushel, Malt, 16 gallons, Imperial, average 37 lbs. per Imperial bushel.

22 September 1833.

R. Harvey.

REDRUTH.

THE custom of buying and selling corn in this market, and its neighbourhood, is by the bushel of 24 gallons or three Winchester bushels, Imperial measure; that is for wheat and barley. The oats are sold and bought by the hogshead, of 72 gallons to the hogshead, or three Cornish bushels; or nine Winchester bushels, Imperial measure, also to the hogshead. The other articles are not sold in this market.

23 September 1833.

Joseph Jenkin.

HELSTON.

THE manner and custom of the corn dealers in our market are as follows:—Some dealers purchase by measure of three Imperial bushels, independent of weight; others by the above measure, dependent on weight. Wheat, when sold by weight, from 185 lbs. to 190 lbs.; barley, from 156 lbs. to 160 lbs.; oats about 120 lbs.; all net.

23 September 1833.

Joseph Harry.

ST. AUSTELL.

THE only custom of selling corn and other grain in the district which supplies this market is by the bushel, (called here the customary bushel) consisting of 24 gallons, or three bushels of the Imperial standard measure. No corn or other grain is ever sold by weight.

17 September 1833.

B. M. Swaffield.

BLANDFORD.

THERE is only one custom or practice of selling grain in this market by the different frequenters of it, which is by the bushel, sack, quarter or load, at so much per bushel, sack, quarter or load, without any reference whatever as to weight; and what is returned to me by the purchasers, is invariably Imperial.

15 September 1833.

John Biggs.

BRIDPORT.

ALL the corn that is sold at Bridport market is by sample, and by the Imperial bushel.

15 September 1833.

George Warr.

DORCHESTER.

THE custom adopted by farmers, corn-factors, &c. that attend this market for selling their corn, has been an invariable rule of several years standing, which is by the quarter and sack, very little being sold either by the bushel or load; the bushel, upon an average, weighing 60 lbs. and upwards; the quarter is composed of two sacks or eight bushels; the load consists of five quarters wheat, 10 quarters barley, 15 quarters oats, and 10 of beans. This is the manner in which it is disposed of, every thing being sold by the Imperial measure.

16 September 1833.

William H. Jones.

SHERBORNE.

THE corn is sold in this market by the quarter, which is eight bushels, Imperial measure, weighing, on an average, per bushel, viz. wheat, 62 lbs., (eight gallons); barley, 53 lbs.; oats, 39 lbs.; rye, 58 lbs.; beans, 64 lbs.; peas, 62 lbs.

17 September 1833.

D. Penny.

SHAFTESBURY.

THE practice of selling corn in this market is principally by the sack, Imperial measure.

17 November 1833.

C. E. Buckland.

WAREHAM.

THE practice of selling corn and grain in this market is by the quarter, and the net average weights per quarter are as follow: wheat, 500 lbs.; barley, 420 lbs.; and oats, 336 lbs.

23 October 1833.

J. Filliter.

WINCHESTER.

CONTRACTS of every sort or kind are made by the load, quarter, sack or bushel, net, according to the following table; viz.,

Four bushels, one sack; two sacks, one quarter; five quarters, one load.

In the purchases the Winchester measure prevails over the Imperial in the proportion of at least twenty to one.

17 September 1833.

J. Ventham.

ANDOVER.

THE custom or practice of selling corn and other grain in the district which supplies Andover market, is by the quarter and by the load. It is sometimes sold by the Winchester and sometimes by the Imperial measure, but more frequently by the former.

13 September 1833.

Harry Footner.

BASINGSTOKE.

THE custom of selling corn in the district which supplies our market, is by the quarter.

The principal part of the barley by the Imperial; the wheat, oats, beans and peas by the Winchester measure.

I have heard of oats being sold at a certain price per quarter, warranted to weigh (say 38lbs. or 40 lbs. per bushel), the deficiency, if any, to be made up by the seller; this, however, is not common, and generally happens between dealers; the growers, I believe, never adopt this method, but always sell by the quarter.

17 September 1833.

William Doman.

FAREHAM.

THE usual custom and practice of selling corn in this market, are by the load of five quarters, and also by the quarter, subject to the Winchester measure. There are a few instances of purchasers buying by the load and quarter, subject to the Imperial measure, but that does not occur often.

13 September 1833.

John Horlock.

HAVANT.

WHEAT is sold by the load (that is, five quarters), principally Winchester measure; barley, oats, beans and peas, by the quarter, principally Winchester measure.

Edward Woodcock.

NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

ALL the wheat in this island is sold by the load of 40 bushels, and all other corn by the quarter of eight bushels.

Many farmers still object to the Imperial measure, and in all cases confine themselves to the old Winchester measure. Corn in general is sold at this market by sample, and the money due on delivery.

I believe a great deal of corn to be still retailed by the Winchester measure, and it seems the general wish of all parties to have one imperative measure.

17 September 1833.

H. Rogers.

RINGWOOD.

ALL wheat is sold at per load of five quarters; barley and oats at per quarter; beans and peas at per sack.

Two or three years ago I had occasion to communicate with the Comptroller of Corn Returns, on the subject of some of the dealers requiring a warranty, that the wheat agreed for should weigh a certain weight per sack; and that in many instances considerable addition was obliged to be made in measure thereto, without such addition being noticed in the return made to me. I have since required all dealers to insert the weight in their return, and I believe the practice is now discontinued.

17 September 1833.

Richard Brown.

SOUTHAMPTON.

THE usual practice of selling and buying corn in this market is by the quarter and bushel, principally Winchester measure.

17 September 1833.

T. H. Skelton.

PORTSMOUTH.

THE practice of selling in this market and district by the growers of corn, is as follows: wheat by the load, Winchester measure; barley, oats, beans and peas by the quarter, Winchester measure. It is seldom any corn is bought of the growers by the Imperial measure.

17 September 1833.

Isaac Wavell.

SCOTLAND.

RETURNS from the SHERIFFS or SIEWARTS, or their DEPUTES or SUBSTITUTES, of each Shire or Stewartry in *Scotland*, of all the different Customs or Practices of Selling CORN and other GRAIN in the District under his Superintendence; whether by the Last, the Load, the Bushel, the Quarter, the Coomb, the Boll, the Barrel, the Sack, the Pound, or any other Denomination of Weight or Measure; and, in the latter case, the usual Weight per every given Measure; distinguishing in all cases whether the same be sold Net or otherwise.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

1. *BURGH of Aberdeen*.—The greater proportion of oats, bear and barley, is sold in this district by the Aberdeenshire boll of four *firlots*. When not sold by the boll, grain is sold by the Imperial quarter. In selling it is common to name a price per boll, of a certain weight, and the price to be lowered or advanced as the grain exceeds or falls short of the given weight.

2. *Ellon District, Newburgh*.—The practice of selling all sorts of grain in this district, is by the boll of four firlots, *equal to about four-fifths of an Imperial quarter*. The price is fixed, as at Aberdeen, according to the weight of the grain. The Imperial quarter is seldom used; when it is, the price is regulated by the weight of the grain per bushel.

3. *Peterhead District*.—Grain is here generally sold by the Imperial quarter, regard being had to the weight per bushel. A good deal is still sold by the old Aberdeenshire boll. In most transactions, regard is had to both measure and weight. Good judges buy by sample when measure only is required.

Wheat, peas and beans are sold by the boll of three Aberdeenshire firlots, and by the quarter, no regard being had to weight.

4. *Fraserburgh District*.—Oats and barley are sold by the boll of four corn-firlots, Aberdeenshire measure, the price being regulated by the weight. Wheat and rye are sold by the quarter; beans and peas by the boll of three corn-firlots, net; all the measures are net.

5. *Turriff District*.—Wheat, barley and oats are sold by the quarter, of eight Imperial bushels; the price being regulated by the weight per bushel.

6. *Huntly District*.—All kinds of grain are here sold by the quarter, of eight Imperial bushels, net. The corn is always sold in the market by sample, without reference to weight.

15 October 1833.

W. Watson, Sheriff Substitute.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

ALL grain within the shire of Argyll, so far as has ever come under my notice, is sold by the boll, firlot, and peck, Linlithgow measure; the firlot being one fourth part of the boll, and the peck one fourth part of the firlot. The Linlithgow boll contains six Imperial bushels, and is consequently equal to three fourth parts of the Imperial quarter.

Inverary, 27 September 1833.

J. Maclaurin, Sheriff Substitute.

AYRSHIRE.

OATMEAL, of 140 Imperial pounds per boll.

Bear, of eight Imperial standard bushels per boll.

Wheat, of four Imperial standard bushels per boll, and the general practice now is, in the county, to average the bushel at 60 lbs., or 240 lbs. per boll.

Barley, of eight Imperial standard bushels per boll.

Peas, of four Imperial standard bushels per boll.

Beans, of four Imperial standard bushels per boll.

Corn, of eight Imperial standard bushels per boll.

24 September 1833.

William Eaton, Sheriff Substitute.

BANFFSHIRE.

WHEAT, 56 lbs. to 64 lbs. per bushel; barley, 48 lbs. to 56 lbs. per bushel; bear or bigg, 46 lbs. to 54 lbs. per bushel; potatoe oats, 40 lbs. to 46 lbs. per bushel; common oats, 38 lbs. to 44 lbs. per bushel. All net measures.

Beans, peas and rye little cultivated here, but sold by the quarter.

Oatmeal, per boll, 140 lbs. avoirdupois; oatmeal per sack, 280 lbs. avoirdupois.

All kinds of meal are sold by the same weight.

25 December 1833.

John Pringle.

BERWICKSHIRE.

ALL corn and other grain is now sold by the boll, containing six Imperial bushels.

Herewith is sent a copy of the Tables showing the difference betwixt the weights and measures formerly used and the present.

Dunse, 27 September 1833.

George Prat, Sheriff Substitute.

REPORT to William Boswell, Esq. his Majesty's Sheriff-depute of the County of Berwick, regarding the Weights and Measures heretofore in use in the said County, by James Jardine, Civil Engineer in Edinburgh, John Blackadder, Land-surveyor in East Blanerne, and James Veitch, Optician in Inchbonny.

THE following old weights and measures were delivered to us, at Greenlaw, on the 16th October, 1826, by William Stewart, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the said county, viz.:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1st. One copper Scots pint measure. | 3d. One wooden Linlithgow barley firloft. |
| 2d. One copper wine gallon measure. | 4th. One tron pound weight. |

I.—We found that the water contained in the Berwickshire Scots pint, at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, when the barometer was reduced to 30 inches, amounted to 26113.3486 Imperial standard troy grains, or 3 lb. 11 oz. 11 dr. Imperial avoirdupois weight.

As the Imperial gallon contains ten pounds Imperial avoirdupois weight of distilled water, at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, the barometer being at 30 inches, the Imperial gallon is to the Berwickshire Scots pint, as one to 0.373047837—Three hundred and seventy-three millions forty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven one thousand millionth parts. Hence to convert such pints into Imperial gallons, multiply the number of Berwickshire Scots pints by 0.373047837—Three hundred and seventy-three millions forty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven one thousand millionth parts.

II.—The wine and spirit gallon measure contained 8 lb. 4 oz. 4 dr. 11 grs. 847595 Imperial avoirdupois weight of water, at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, the barometer being reduced to 30 inches; hence the Imperial gallon is to the Berwickshire wine gallon, as one to 0.8267317—Eight millions two hundred and sixty-seven thousand three hundred and seventeen ten millionth parts, consequently to convert the latter into the former, multiply the number of wine gallons by 0.8267317—Eight millions two hundred and sixty-seven thousand three hundred and seventeen ten millionth parts.

III.—We filled the barley firloft with clear water of the river Blackadder, (taken out of the river above the town of Greenlaw, as in the preceding cases of the Scots pint and wine and spirit gallon), at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, when the barometer stood at 29.1 inches, and found the said water to weigh 116 lb. 10 oz. 11 dr. 20 gr. Imperial avoirdupois weight, which being reduced for the state of the barometer, gave 816669.99718—Eight hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-nine Imperial standard troy grains, and ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and eighteen one hundred thousand parts of a grain; or 116 lb. 10 oz. 10 dr. 21 gr. 55968 standard Imperial avoirdupois weight, for the weight of the water contained in the firloft when the thermometer was at 62° Fahrenheit, and the barometer at 30 inches. The Imperial bushel is declared by the 5th Geo. 4, c. 74, to contain 80 Imperial avoirdupois pounds of distilled water, at the like temperature, and state of the barometer. Hence the Imperial bushel is to the Berwickshire barley firloft, as 1 to 1.45833928—one to one forty-five millions eight hundred and thirty three thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight one hundred millionth parts; and consequently to convert such barley firlots into Imperial bushels, multiply the number of firlots by 1.45833928—one and forty-five millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight one hundred millionth parts.

We beg leave to add, that the standard Scotch Linlithgow barley firloft has been ascertained to contain 116 lb. 8 oz. 0 dr. 16 gr., 442 Imperial avoirdupois weight. Hence the Berwickshire barley firloft exceeds the Scotch standard firloft by 2 oz. 10 dr. 5 gr. 11768, or less than two ounces and two-thirds of an ounce.

IV.—The Berwickshire one pound tron weight, was found to weigh 10048.15625—Ten thousand and forty-eight standard Imperial troy grains, and fifteen thousand six hundred and twenty-five one hundred thousand parts of a grain. Hence the Imperial avoirdupois pound is to the Berwickshire tron pound, as one to 1.43545, therefore to convert Berwickshire tron pounds into imperial avoirdupois pounds, multiply the number of the former by one and forty-three thousand five hundred and forty-five one hundred thousand parts. All which is respectfully submitted by

Greenlaw, 17 October 1826.

(signed) *James Jardine,*
John Blackadder,
James Veitch.

VERDICT of the JURY appointed by William Boswell, Esq., Sheriff-depute of Berwickshire, for the purposes mentioned in the Act of Parliament 5 Geo. 4, c. 74, s. 18, entitled "An Act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures."

Present;—Sir David Milne of Milnegraden, K. C. B.; George Buchan, Esq. of Kelloe; James M'Braire, Esq. of Fishwick; George Dickson, Esq. of Bellchester; William Molle, Esq. of Maines; Thomas Hood, Esq. of Hardacres; John Foreman Home, Esq. of Wedderburn; John Wilson, Esq. of Cumledge; John Carnegie, Esq. of New-Edrom; John Oliver, Esq. factor upon Marchmont; Robert Logan, tenant of Crumstain; William Bell, tenant

tenant of Swinton-hill; James Luke, tenant of Greenlaw-mill; Alexander Hogg, tenant, Old Greenlaw; James Fairbairn, tenant of Haliburton.

The above assize having inclosed, made choice of the said Sir David Milne to be their chancellor, and of the said William Molle to be their clerk, and having considered the Acts of Parliament relative to the subject of inquiry, the evidence adduced, productions made, and whole other procedure in the said matters, find,

Primo.—With regard to Measures of Extent.

I.—With regard to lineal measure in the county of Berwick, that the English yard contains thirty-six Imperial standard inches, that the third part of such yard is a foot, that the pole or perch contains five yards and a half, the furlong two hundred and twenty (220), and the mile seventeen hundred and sixty yards (1,760), and that the English chain contains twenty-two (22) imperial yards, or sixty-six (66) Imperial standard feet.

II.—With regard to superficial measure, that an acre of land contains ten square chains or four roods, the rood contains twelve hundred and ten square Imperial standard yards (1,210), and the acre four thousand eight hundred and forty (4,840) such square yards, being one hundred and sixty (160) square perches or poles; and therefore that the measures of extent used in Berwickshire are precisely the same as the Imperial standard measures in the foresaid statute.

Secundo.—With regard to Liquid Measures of Capacity.

I.—That the jug produced by William Stewart, inspector of weights and measures, marked “the Scots pint 26,200 troy grains Dunse standard,” and the English gallon also produced by him, marked “English gallons 7 lb. 9½ oz. 44 grs. or 58,484 troy grains,” were the only standard measures of capacity used in the county of Berwick previous to the first day of January last, and from which the other measures of capacity of this description were derived.

II.—That the foresaid Scots pint, when filled with pure river water of the temperature of sixty-two (62) of Fahrenheit, and when the barometer stood at twenty-nine inches and one-tenth of an inch (29.1), and correction made for its standing at thirty inches, contains three pounds, eleven ounces, and eleven drams Imperial avoirdupois weight; and that the proportion of the said Scots pint to the Imperial standard gallon, is as three hundred and seventy-three million forty-seven thousand and eight hundred and thirty-seven one thousand millionth parts (0.373047837) to one; and therefore to convert Scots pints into Imperial gallons, multiply the number of pints by (0.373047837.)

III.—That the aforesaid English gallon, proved as aforesaid, contains eight pounds, four ounces, four drams, eleven grains, and eight million four hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-five ten millionth (8 lb. 4 oz. 4 drs. 11 grs. 8447575) Imperial avoirdupois pounds; and that the proportion of the said gallon to the Imperial standard gallon is as (0.8267317 to one); that is, eight million two hundred and sixty-seven thousand three hundred and seventeen ten millionth parts are to one; and therefore to convert the above English gallon into Imperial standard gallons, multiply the number of English (or wine gallons) by 0.8267317.

Tertio.—With regard to Dry Measure of Capacity.

I.—That the firloft measure used in the county, was intended to be the Linlithgow barley firloft; that this firloft contained four pecks, and each peck four lippies or caps.

That the foresaid firloft used in Berwickshire, and called the Linlithgow firloft, produced by the said William Stewart, and proved at the above temperature and state of the barometer, contains 116 lb. 10 oz. 10 drs. 21 grs. 55968, or one hundred and sixteen pounds, ten ounces, ten drams, and twenty-one grains, and fifty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight one hundred thousandth parts, Imperial standard avoirdupois weight; and that the proportion of this firloft to the Imperial standard bushel, is as one and forty-five million eight hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight one hundred millionth parts (1.45833928) to one; and that, to convert the said firlots into Imperial standard bushels, the firlots shall be multiplied by 1.45833928.

II.—That the boll in Berwickshire contained four of the foresaid Linlithgow firlots, sixteen of which make a chalders. That the fiars of the county have usually been proved and struck by this boll, although in the returns by the Jury to the Exchequer, relative to wheat and peas, the boll as to these being calculated at four Winchester bushels, assuming the Berwickshire boll to contain six of such bushels.

III.—That the Imperial bushel is to the foresaid boll of four firlots, as one is to five and eighty-three millions three hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and twelve one hundred millionth parts (5.83335712); hence to convert these (four firloft) bolls into Imperial bushels, multiply by 5.83335712.

IV.—That the cap used for measuring linseed, is the sixteenth part of the barley firloft, and the cap for measuring salt contained twenty-four Scots gills, that the proportion which the linseed cap bears to the Imperial gallon is as seventy-two millions nine hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-four one hundred millionth parts (0.72916964) to one; and the proportion which the salt cap bears to the Imperial gallon is as fifty-five millions nine hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-five one hundred millionth parts (0.55957175) to one; hence to convert these caps respectively, multiply the linseed cap by 0.72916964; the salt cap by 0.55957175.

Quarto.—With regard to Measures of Weights.

I.—That butter, cheese, wool, hides, and rough tallow, of Scots produce, are generally sold by the tron pound, containing one pound six ounces fifteen drams thirteen grains (1 lb. 6 oz. 15 drs. 13 grs.) Imperial avoirdupois weight, except in some places where butter is sold at eighteen ounces per pound; hence, to convert any number of tron pounds into Imperial avoirdupois pounds, multiply the number of tron pounds by one and forty-three thousand five hundred and forty-five one thousand parts (1.43545).

II.—That butcher-meat and meal are sold generally by a pound weight containing seventeen and a half ounces avoirdupois, sixteen of which pounds make a stone; and the number of these stones in a boll of meal are eight, or one hundred and twenty-eight pounds, being equal to one hundred and thirty-nine pounds Imperial avoirdupois weight, and one million three hundred and fifty thousand seven hundred and eighty-four ten millionth parts of a pound (139.1350784). That the proportion of the said Dutch pounds to the Imperial avoirdupois, is proved by the Edinburgh verdict to be as one and eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight ten millionth parts (1.0869928) to one; hence, to convert standard Scotch Dutch pounds into Imperial avoirdupois, multiply the number of the Dutch pounds by 1.0869928.

And lastly.—That the weight generally used for hay throughout the county, contained twenty-two pounds avoirdupois to the stone; and hence to convert the hay stone into the stone of fourteen pounds Imperial weight, multiply by 1.5714286.

In testimony whereof, this Verdict, written upon this, and the eleven preceding pages, is subscribed by the said Sir David Milne, chancellor, and by the said William Molle, clerk, in presence of the whole assize, and by their direction and consent, at Greenlaw, the 18th day of October 1826.

(signed) *David Milne*, Chancellor.
William Molle, Clerk.

Eodem die.—The sheriff approves of the verdict, and interpones his authority thereto, and to the whole premises.

(signed) *William Boswell*.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES NOW ABOLISHED.

Scotch Liquid Measure:

4 Gills	- - -	1 Mutchkin.
2 Mutchkins	- -	1 Chopin.
2 Chopins	- -	1 Pint.
2 Pints	- -	1 Quart.
4 Quarts	- -	1 Gallon.

Spirit Measure.

4 Gills	- - -	1 Pint.
2 Pints	- -	1 Quart.
4 Quarts	- -	1 Gallon.
63 Gallons	- -	1 Hogshead.
126 Gallons	- -	1 Pipe.
2 Pipes	- -	1 Tun.

Dry Measure.

4 Lippies	- - -	1 Peck.
4 Pecks	- -	1 Firlot.
4 Firlots	- -	1 Boll.
16 Bolls	- -	1 Chalder.

Tron Weight.

16 Drops	- - -	1 Ounce.
16 Ounces	- -	1 Pound.
16 Pounds	- -	1 Stone.

This Weight is generally allowed to contain 24 ounces avoirdupois in the pound, and 24 pounds avoirdupois in the stone.

Dutch Weight.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces Avoirdupois	=	1 Pound.
16 Pounds	- - -	1 Stone.

In Berwickshire 8 stones make 1 Boll of Meal.

The weight used for Hay, contained 22 pounds avoirdupois in the stone.

IMPERIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Troy Weight.

24 Grains	- - -	1 Pennyweight.
20 Pennyweights	-	1 Ounce.
12 Ounces	- -	1 Pound.

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 Drams	- - -	1 Ounce.
16 Ounces	- -	1 Pound.
14 Pounds	- -	1 Stone.

Long Measure.

12 Inches	- - -	1 Foot.
3 Feet	- -	1 Yard.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards	- -	1 Rood, Pole, or Perch.
220 Yards	- -	1 Furlong.
1760 Yards	- -	1 Mile.

Square or Superficial Measure.

144 Square Inches	1	Square Foot.
9 Square Feet	-	1 Square Yard.
30 $\frac{1}{4}$ Square Yards	-	1 Square Pole or Perch.
40 Square Poles	-	1 Square Rood.
4 Roods	- -	1 Acre.

Liquid Measure.

4 Gills	- - -	1 Pint.
2 Pints	- -	1 Quart.
4 Quarts	- -	1 Gallon.

Dry Measure.

4 Gills	- - -	1 Pint.
2 Pints	- -	1 Quart.
4 Quarts	- -	1 Gallon.
2 Gallons	- -	1 Peck.
4 Pecks	- -	1 Bushel.
8 Bushels	- -	1 Quarter.

TABLE I.

TABLE I.—IMPERIAL Liquid Measure reduced to BERWICKSHIRE Liquid Measure.

Imperial.	Berwickshire.		Imperial.	Berwickshire.		Imperial.	Berwickshire.		Imperial.	Berwickshire.	
	Pts.	Gills.		Pts.	Gills.		Pts.	Gills.		Pts.	Gills.
1 Gill	0	1.3403	1 Gall.	2	10.8899	8 Gall.	21	7.1195	50 Gall.	134	0.4971
2 -	0	2.6806	2 -	5	5.7799	9 -	24	2.0095	60 -	160	13.3965
3 -	0	4.0209	3 -	8	0.6698	10 -	26	12.8994	70 -	187	10.2959
1 Pint	0	5.3612	4 -	10	11.5598	20 -	53	9.7988	80 -	214	7.1953
1 Quart	0	10.7225	5 -	13	6.4497	30 -	80	6.6982	90 -	241	4.0947
2 -	1	5.4450	6 -	16	1.3397	40 -	107	3.5977	100 -	268	0.9941
3 -	2	0.1675	7 -	18	12.2296						

TABLE II.—BERWICKSHIRE Liquid Measure reduced to IMPERIAL.

Berwicksh.	Imperial.				Berwicksh.	Imperial.				Berwicksh.	Imperial.			
	Gall.	Qt.	Pt.	Gills.		Gall.	Qt.	Pt.	Gills.		Gall.	Qt.	Pt.	Gills.
1 Gill -	0	0	0	0.7461	2 Gall.	5	3	1	3.0005	20 Gall.	59	2	1	2.0047
2 -	0	0	0	1.4922	3 -	8	3	1	2.5007	30 -	89	2	0	1.0071
3 -	0	0	0	2.2383	4 -	11	3	1	2.0009	40 -	119	1	1	0.0095
1 Mutch.	0	0	0	2.9844	5 -	14	3	1	1.5012	50 -	149	0	1	3.0118
1 Chop.	0	0	1	1.9688	6 -	17	3	1	1.3014	60 -	179	0	0	2.0142
1 Pint	0	1	0	3.9375	7 -	20	3	1	0.8017	70 -	208	3	1	1.0166
1 Quart	0	2	1	3.8751	8 -	23	3	1	0.3019	80 -	238	3	0	0.0189
2 -	1	1	1	3.7501	9 -	26	3	0	3.5021	90 -	268	2	0	3.0213
3 -	2	0	1	3.6252	10 -	29	3	0	3.0024	100 -	298	1	1	2.0237
1 Gall.	2	3	1	3.5002										

TABLE III.—IMPERIAL Liquid Measure converted into BERWICKSHIRE Spirit Measure.

Imperial.	Berwickshire.				Imperial.	Berwickshire.				Imperial.	Berwickshire.			
	Gall.	Qt.	Pt.	Gills.		Gall.	Qt.	Pt.	Gills.		Gall.	Qt.	Pt.	Gills.
1 Gill -	0	0	0	1.2096	3 Gall.	3	2	1	0.1199	30 Gall.	36	1	0	1.1988
2 -	0	0	0	2.4192	4 -	4	3	0	2.8265	40 -	48	1	1	0.2651
3 -	0	0	0	3.6287	5 -	6	0	0	1.5331	50 -	60	1	1	3.3314
1 Pint	0	0	1	0.8383	6 -	7	1	0	0.2398	60 -	72	2	0	2.3976
1 Quart	0	1	0	1.6767	7 -	8	1	1	2.9464	70 -	84	2	1	1.4639
2 -	0	2	0	3.3533	8 -	9	2	1	1.6530	80 -	96	3	0	0.5302
3 -	0	3	1	1.0299	9 -	10	3	1	0.3596	90 -	108	3	0	3.5964
1 Gall.	1	0	1	2.7066	10 -	12	0	0	3.0663	100 -	120	3	1	2.6627
2 -	2	1	1	1.4133	20 -	24	0	1	2.1325					

TABLE IV.—BERWICKSHIRE Spirit Measure converted into IMPERIAL.

Imperial.	Berwickshire.				Imperial.	Berwickshire.				Imperial.	Berwickshire.			
	Gall.	Qt.	Pt.	Gills.		Gall.	Qt.	Pt.	Gills.		Gall.	Qt.	Pt.	Gills.
1 Gill -	0	0	0	0.8267	3 Gall.	2	1	1	3.3662	30 Gall.	24	3	0	1.6625
2 -	0	0	0	1.6535	4 -	3	1	0	1.8217	40 -	33	0	0	2.2166
3 -	0	0	0	2.4802	5 -	4	0	1	0.2771	50 -	41	1	0	2.7708
1 Pint	0	0	0	3.3069	6 -	4	3	1	2.7325	60 -	49	2	0	3.3250
1 Quart	0	0	1	2.6139	7 -	5	3	0	1.1879	70 -	57	3	0	3.8791
2 -	0	1	1	1.2277	8 -	6	2	0	3.6433	80 -	66	0	1	0.4333
3 -	0	2	0	3.8416	9 -	7	1	1	2.9987	90 -	74	1	1	0.9874
1 Gall.	0	3	0	2.4554	10 -	8	1	0	0.5542	100 -	82	2	1	1.5416
2 -	1	2	1	0.9108	20 -	16	2	0	1.1083					

TABLE V.—IMPERIAL converted into BERWICKSHIRE Measure.

Imperial.	Berwickshire.				Imperial.	Berwickshire.				Imperial.	Berwickshire.			
	Boll.	Fir.	Pk.	Lippie.		Boll.	Fir.	Pk.	Lippie.		Boll.	Fir.	Pk.	Lippie.
1 Gall.	0	0	0	1.3714	1 Quar.	1	1	1	3.7711	30 Quar.	41	0	2	1.1321
1 Peck	0	0	0	2.7428	2 -	2	2	3	3.5421	40 -	54	3	1	2.8429
2 -	0	0	1	1.4857	3 -	3	0	1	3.3132	50 -	68	2	1	0.5536
3 -	0	0	2	0.2285	4 -	5	1	3	3.0843	60 -	82	1	0	2.2643
1 Bush.	0	0	2	2.9713	5 -	6	3	1	2.8553	70 -	95	3	3	3.9750
2 -	0	1	1	1.9428	6 -	8	0	3	2.6264	80 -	109	2	3	1.6858
3 -	0	2	0	0.9142	7 -	9	2	1	2.3975	90 -	123	1	2	3.3965
4 -	0	2	2	3.8855	8 -	10	3	3	2.1686	100 -	137	0	2	1.1072
5 -	0	3	1	2.8569	9 -	12	1	1	1.9396	200 -	174	1	0	2.2144
6 -	1	0	0	1.8283	10 -	13	2	3	1.7107	300 -	211	1	2	3.3216
7 -	1	0	3	0.7997	20 -	27	1	2	3.4214	400 -	248	2	1	0.4288

TABLE VI.—BERWICKSHIRE converted into IMPERIAL Measure.

Berwicksh.	Imperial.	Berwicksh.	Imperial.	Berwicksh.	Imperial.
	Qr. B. P. Gl. Qt. Pints.		Qr. B. P. Gl. Qt. Pints.		Qr. B. P. Gl. Qt. Pints.
1 Lippie	0 0 0 0 2 1.8334	3 Boll	2 1 2 0 0 0.0046	40 Boll	29 1 1 0 2 1.3942
2 -	0 0 0 1 1 1.6667	4 -	2 7 1 0 2 1.3394	50 -	36 3 2 1 1 0.7428
3 -	0 0 1 0 0 1.5001	5 -	3 5 0 1 1 0.6743	60 -	43 6 0 0 0 0.0913
1 Peck	0 0 1 0 3 1.3334	6 -	4 3 0 0 0 0.0091	70 -	51 0 1 0 2 1.4399
2 -	0 0 2 1 3 0.6669	7 -	5 0 3 0 2 1.3440	80 -	58 2 2 1 1 1.7885
3 -	0 1 0 0 3 0.0003	8 -	5 6 2 1 1 0.6788	90 -	65 5 0 0 0 0.1370
1 Firilot	0 1 1 1 2 1.3337	9 -	6 4 2 0 0 0.0137	100 -	72 7 1 0 2 1.4856
2 -	0 2 3 1 1 0.6674	10 -	7 2 1 0 2 1.3486	200 -	145 6 2 1 0 2.9711
3 -	0 4 1 1 0 0.0011	20 -	14 4 2 1 1 0.6971	300 -	218 6 0 0 0 0.4567
1 Boll	0 5 3 0 2 1.3349	30 -	21 7 0 0 0 0.0457	400 -	291 5 1 0 2 1.9423
2 -	1 3 2 1 1 0.6697				

TABLE VII.—LINSEED CAPS converted into IMPERIAL Measure.

Linseed Caps.	Imperial.
	Bh. Pk. Gl. Qt. Pints.
1 - - -	0 0 0 2 1.8336
2 - - -	0 0 1 1 1.6672
3 - - -	0 1 0 0 1.5008
4 - - -	0 1 0 3 1.3344
5 - - -	0 1 1 2 1.1680
6 - - -	0 2 0 1 1.0016
7 - - -	0 2 1 0 0.8352
8 - - -	0 2 1 3 0.6688
9 - - -	0 3 0 2 0.5024
10 - - -	0 3 1 1 0.3360
20 - - -	1 3 0 2 0.6720
30 - - -	2 2 1 3 1.0080
40 - - -	3 2 1 0 1.3440

TABLE VIII.—SALT CAPS converted into IMPERIAL Measure.

Salt Caps.	Imperial.
	Bh. Pk. Gl. Qt. Pints.
1 - - -	0 0 0 2 0.4768
2 - - -	0 0 1 0 0.9536
3 - - -	0 0 1 2 1.4304
4 - - -	0 1 0 0 1.9072
5 - - -	0 1 0 3 0.3840
6 - - -	0 1 1 1 0.8608
7 - - -	0 1 1 3 1.3376
8 - - -	0 2 0 1 1.8144
9 - - -	0 2 1 0 0.2912
10 - - -	0 2 1 2 0.7680
20 - - -	1 1 0 0 1.5360
30 - - -	1 3 1 3 0.3040
40 - - -	2 3 0 1 1.0720

TABLE IX.—LINLITHGOW Measure reduced to IMPERIAL.

Linlithgow.	Imperial.	Linlithgow.	Imperial.	Linlithgow.	Imperial.
	Qr. B. P. Gl. Qt. Pints.		Qr. B. P. Gl. Qt. Pints.		Qr. B. P. Gl. Qt. Pints.
$\frac{1}{12}$ Lippie	0 0 0 0 0 0.485	3 Lippie	0 0 1 0 0 1.475	7 Boll -	5 0 3 0 0 1.653
$\frac{2}{12}$ -	0 0 0 0 0 0.971	1 Peck -	0 0 1 0 3 1.301	8 -	5 6 2 0 3 0.460
$\frac{3}{12}$ -	0 0 0 0 0 1.456	2 -	0 0 2 1 3 0.601	9 -	6 4 1 1 1 1.268
$\frac{4}{12}$ -	0 0 0 0 0 1.942	3 -	0 1 0 0 2 1.901	10 -	7 2 1 0 0 0.075
$\frac{5}{12}$ -	0 0 0 0 1 0.427	1 Firilot	0 1 1 1 2 1.202	20 -	14 4 2 0 0 0.150
$\frac{6}{12}$ -	0 0 0 0 1 0.913	2 -	0 2 3 1 1 0.404	30 -	21 6 3 0 0 0.225
$\frac{7}{12}$ -	0 0 0 0 1 1.398	3 -	0 4 1 0 3 1.606	40 -	29 1 0 0 0 0.301
$\frac{8}{12}$ -	0 0 0 0 1 1.883	1 Boll -	0 5 3 0 2 0.808	50 -	36 3 1 0 0 0.376
$\frac{9}{12}$ -	0 0 0 0 2 0.369	2 -	1 3 2 1 0 1.615	60 -	43 5 2 0 0 0.451
$\frac{10}{12}$ -	0 0 0 0 2 0.854	3 -	2 1 1 1 3 0.423	70 -	50 7 3 0 0 0.526
$\frac{11}{12}$ -	0 0 0 0 2 1.340	4 -	2 7 1 0 1 1.230	80 -	58 2 0 0 0 0.601
1 Lippie	0 0 0 0 2 1.825	5 -	3 5 0 1 0 0.038	90 -	65 4 1 0 0 0.676
2 -	0 0 0 1 1 1.650	6 -	4 2 3 1 2 0.845	100 -	72 6 2 0 0 0.751

TABLE X.—IMPERIAL Avoirdupois converted into BERWICKSHIRE Tron Weight.

Imperial.	Berwickshire.	Imperial.	Berwickshire.	Imperial.	Berwickshire.
	St. Lb. Ounces.		St. Lb. Ounces.		St. Lb. Ounces.
1 Oz. -	0 0 0.69665	3 Lb. -	0 2 1.43920	7 Stone	4 4 4.34720
2 -	0 0 1.39330	4 -	0 2 12.58560	8 -	4 14 0.39680
3 -	0 0 2.08995	5 -	0 3 7.73200	9 -	5 7 12.44640
4 -	0 0 2.78660	6 -	0 4 2.87840	10 -	6 1 8.49600
5 -	0 0 3.48325	7 -	0 4 14.02480	20 -	12 3 0.99200
6 -	0 0 4.17990	8 -	0 5 9.17120	30 -	18 4 9.48800
7 -	0 0 4.87655	9 -	0 6 4.31760	40 -	24 6 1.98400
8 -	0 0 5.57320	10 -	0 6 15.46400	50 -	30 7 10.48000
9 -	0 0 6.26985	11 -	0 7 10.61040	60 -	36 9 2.97600
10 -	0 0 6.96650	12 -	0 8 5.75680	70 -	42 10 11.47200
11 -	0 0 7.66315	13 -	0 9 0.90320	80 -	48 12 3.96800
12 -	0 0 8.35980	1 Stone	0 9 12.04960	90 -	54 13 12.46400
13 -	0 0 9.05645	2 -	1 3 8.09920	100 -	60 15 4.96000
14 -	0 0 9.75310	3 -	1 13 4.14880	200 -	121 14 9.92000
15 -	0 0 10.44975	4 -	2 7 0.19840	300 -	182 13 14.88000
1 Lb. -	0 0 11.14640	5 -	3 0 12.24800	400 -	243 13 3.84000
2 -	0 1 6.29280	6 -	3 10 8.29760		

TABLE XI.

TABLE XI.—BERWICKSHIRE Tron Weight converted into IMPERIAL.

Tron Weight.	Imperial.	Tron Weight.	Imperial.	Tron Weight.	Imperial.
	St. Lb. Oz. Drams.		St. Lb. Oz. Drams.		St. Lb. Oz. Drams.
1 Oz. -	0 0 1 6.9672	4 Pound	0 5 11 13.9008	7 Stone	11 6 12 5.2224
2 -	0 0 2 13.9344	5 -	0 7 2 13.3760	8 -	13 1 11 12.8256
3 -	0 0 4 4.9016	6 -	0 8 9 12.8512	9 -	14 10 11 4.4288
4 -	0 0 5 11.8688	7 -	0 10 0 12.3264	10 -	16 5 10 12.0320
5 -	0 0 7 2.8360	8 -	0 11 7 11.8016	20 -	32 11 5 8.0640
6 -	0 0 8 9.8032	9 -	0 12 14 11.2768	30 -	49 3 0 4.0960
7 -	0 0 10 0.7704	10 -	1 0 5 10.7520	40 -	65 8 11 0.1280
8 -	0 0 11 7.7376	11 -	1 1 12 10.2272	50 -	82 0 5 12.1600
9 -	0 0 12 14.7048	12 -	1 3 3 9.7024	60 -	98 6 0 8.1920
10 -	0 0 14 5.6720	13 -	1 4 10 9.1776	70 -	114 11 11 4.2240
11 -	0 0 15 12.6392	14 -	1 6 1 8.6528	80 -	131 3 6 0.2560
12 -	0 1 1 3.6064	15 -	1 7 8 8.1280	90 -	147 9 0 12.2880
13 -	0 1 2 10.5736	1 Stone	1 8 15 7.6032	100 -	164 0 11 8.3200
14 -	0 1 4 1.5408	2 -	3 3 14 15.2064	200 -	328 1 7 0.6400
15 -	0 1 5 8.5080	3 -	4 12 14 6.8096	300 -	492 2 2 8.9600
1 Pound	0 1 6 15.4752	4 -	6 7 13 14.4128	400 -	656 2 14 1.2800
2 -	0 2 13 14.9504	5 -	8 2 13 6.0160		
3 -	0 4 4 14.4256	6 -	9 11 12 13.6192		

TABLE XII.—DUTCH Weight reduced to IMPERIAL.

Dutch.	Imperial.	Dutch.	Imperial.	Dutch.	Imperial.	Dutch.	Imperial.
	St. Lb. Oz.		St. Lb. Oz.		St. Lb. Oz.		St. Lb. Oz.
1 Pound	0 1 1.5	11 Pound	0 12 0.5	6 Stone	7 7 0.0	50 Stone	62 7 0.0
2 -	0 2 3.0	12 -	0 13 2.0	7 -	8 10 8.0	60 -	75 0 0.0
3 -	0 3 4.5	13 -	1 0 3.5	8 -	10 0 0.0	70 -	87 7 0.0
4 -	0 4 6.0	14 -	1 1 5.0	9 -	11 3 8.0	80 -	100 0 0.0
5 -	0 5 7.5	15 -	1 2 6.5	10 -	12 7 0.0	90 -	112 7 0.0
6 -	0 6 9.0	1 Stone	1 3 8.0	11 -	13 10 8.0	100 -	125 0 0.0
7 -	0 7 10.5	2 -	2 7 0.0	12 -	15 0 0.0	200 -	250 0 0.0
8 -	0 8 12.0	3 -	3 10 8.0	20 -	25 0 0.0	300 -	375 0 0.0
9 -	0 9 13.5	4 -	5 0 0.0	30 -	37 7 0.0	400 -	500 0 0.0
10 -	0 10 15.0	5 -	6 3 8.0	40 -	50 0 0.0		

TABLE XIII.—The HAY-STONE reduced to IMPERIAL Weight.

Hay-stone.	Imperial.	Hay-stone.	Imperial.	Hay-stone.	Imperial.	Hay-stone.	Imperial.
1 -	1.571	7 -	11.000	40 -	62.857	90 -	141.429
2 -	3.143	8 -	12.571	50 -	78.571	100 -	157.143
3 -	4.714	9 -	14.143	60 -	94.284	200 -	314.286
4 -	6.286	10 -	15.714	70 -	110.001	300 -	471.429
5 -	7.857	20 -	30.429	80 -	125.714	400 -	628.571
6 -	9.429	30 -	47.143				

EXPLANATION OF THE TABLES.

TABLE I.—Imperial Liquid Measure, compared with Berwickshire Liquid Measure.

Example.—Reduce 20 Imperial gallons 3 quarts 1 pint and 2 gills to Berwickshire measure?

		Pts.	Gills.
In the table opposite 20 gallons, is	-	53	9.7988
3 quarts	-	2	0.1675
1 pint	-	0	5.3612
2 gills	-	0	2.6806

Answer - - - 56 2.0081

For every 16, in adding the column of gills, carry 1 to that of pints.

Table II.—Berwickshire Liquid Measure reduced to Imperial.

Example.—Reduce 9 gallons 2 quarts 1 pint 1 chopin 1 mutchkin 2 gills, Berwickshire measure, to Imperial?

	Gall.	Qts.	Pts.	Gills.
9 gallons	-	26	3	0 3.5021
2 quarts	-	1	1	1 3.7501
1 pint	-	0	1	0 3.9375
1 chopin	-	0	0	1 1.9688
1 mutchkin	-	0	0	0 2.9844
2 gills	-	0	0	0 1.4922

Answer - - - 29 0 0 1.6351

In the column "Berwickshire," look for 9 gallons, and against, it in the right hand columns, you will find 26 gallons 3 quarts 0 pints 3.5021 gills, and so on for the other numbers. For every 4 gills carry 1 to the column of pints, for every 2 pints carry 1 to the quarts, and for every 4 quarts carry 1 to the gallons, writing down each remainder under its respective column; and the sum of the gallons, together with these remainders, is the answer.

Table III.—To convert Imperial into Berwickshire Spirit Measure.

Example.—Reduce 40 Imperial gallons 1 quart 3 gills to Berwickshire measure?

				Gall.	Qts.	Pts.	Gills.
40 gallons by the Table	-	-	-	48	1	1	0.2651
1 quart	-	-	-	0	1	0	1.6767
3 gills	-	-	-	0	0	0	3.6287
Answer	-	-	-	48	2	1	5.5705

For every 16 in the column of gills carry 1 to the pints, for every 2 pints carry 1 to the quarts, and for every 4 quarts carry 1 to the gallons.

Table IV.—Berwickshire Spirit Measure converted into Imperial.

Example.—Reduce 40 gallons 3 quarts 1 pint and 2 gills to Imperial measure?

				Gall.	Qts.	Pts.	Gills.
40 gallons are	-	-	-	33	0	0	2.2166
3 quarts	-	-	-	0	2	0	3.8416
1 pint	-	-	-	0	0	0	3.3069
2 gills	-	-	-	0	0	0	1.6535
Answer	-	-	-	33	3	0	3.0186

Table V.—Imperial converted into Berwickshire Measure.

Example.—Reduce 80 quarters 6 bushels 3 pecks and 1 gallon to Berwickshire measure?

				Bolls.	Fir.	Pks.	Lips.
80 quarters are	-	-	-	109	2	3	1.6858
6 bushels	-	-	-	1	0	0	1.8283
3 pecks	-	-	-	0	0	2	0.2285
1 gallon	-	-	-	0	0	0	1.3714
Answer	-	-	-	110	3	2	1.1140

For every 4 in the right hand columns, carry 1 to the left.

Table VI.—Berwickshire converted into Imperial Measure.

Example.—Let it be required to reduce 60 Berwickshire bolls 2 firlots 1 peck 3 lippies to Imperial measure?

				Qrs.	Bu.	Pks.	Gal.	Qts.	Pints.
60 bolls are equal to	-	-	-	43	6	0	0	0	0.0913
2 firlots	-	-	-	0	2	3	1	1	0.6674
1 peck	-	-	-	0	0	1	0	3	1.3334
3 lippies	-	-	-	0	0	1	0	0	1.5001
Answer	-	-	-	44	1	2	0	1	1.5922

For every two pints carry 1 to the quarts, for every four quarts carry 1 to the gallons, for every two gallons 1 to the pecks, for every four pecks 1 to the bushels, and for every eight bushels 1 to the quarters.

Table VII.—To convert Linseed Caps into Imperial Measure.

Example.—What are 20 linseed caps equal to, in Imperial measure?

In the Table opposite to the number 20, is 1 3 0 2 0.6720—the equivalent in Imperial measure.

Table VIII.—To convert Salt Caps into Imperial Measure.

Opposite 40 caps you will find 2 bushels 3 pecks 0 gallons 1 quart 1 pint .0720 Imperial measure.

Table IX.—Linlithgow Measure converted into Imperial.

Example.—Reduce 80 bolls 2 firlots 1 peck 2 lippies 3-12ths of a lippie to Imperial measure?

				Qrs.	Bu.	Pks.	Gal.	Qts.	Pts.
80 bolls are equal to	-	-	-	58	2	0	0	0	0.601
2 firlots	-	-	-	0	2	3	1	1	0.404
1 peck	-	-	-	0	0	1	0	3	1.301
2 lippies	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	1	1.650
3-12ths of a lippie	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	1.456
Answer	-	-	-	58	5	1	1	3	1.412

As two pints make one quart, four quarts one gallon, two gallons one peck, four pecks one bushel and eight bushels one quarter, you must observe in adding to carry 1 for every 10 from the decimals to the pints, for every two pints 1 to the quarts, for every four quarts 1 to the gallons, for every two gallons 1 to the pecks, for every four pecks 1 to the bushels, and for every eight bushels 1 to the quarters, writing down their respective remainders; and the sum of the quarters, together with these remainders, is the answer required.

Table X.—Imperial Weight reduced to Berwickshire Tron Weight.

Example.—Reduce 40 stones 12 pounds six ounces Imperial to Berwickshire Tron weight?

					St.	Lb.	Oz.
40 stones are equal to	-	-	-	-	24	6	1.98400
12 pounds	-	-	-	-	0	8	5.75680
6 ounces	-	-	-	-	0	0	4.17790
Answer	-	-	-	-	24	14	11.91870

In adding the ounces and pounds carry 1 for every 16.

Table XI.—Tron Weight reduced to Imperial.

Example.—Find the equivalent in Imperial weight to 100 stones 5 pounds four ounces, Tron weight?

100 stones are equal to	-	-	-	164	0	11	8.3200
5 pounds	-	-	-	0	7	2	13.3760
4 ounces	-	-	-	0	0	5	11.8688
Answer	-	-	-	164	8	4	1.5648

For every 16 in the columns of drams and ounces carry 1, and 1 for every 14 in the pounds.

Note.—The tron pound is generally understood to contain 24 ounces avoirdupois, but from the inquiry of the Jury it appears the Berwickshire tron pound contained only 22 oz. 15 drs. and 13 grs. avoirdupois. The two foregoing Tables therefore being calculated from the data furnished by them, do not apply to cases where the *avoirdupois* ounce is used instead of the *tron* ounce; 24 of such ounces (avoirdupois) being reckoned one pound, in that case the reduction is much more simple. The proportion that the Imperial pound bears to the tron pound of 24 ounces avoirdupois is as two to three. Hence to convert the latter into the former, multiply the number of tron pounds by 2, and divide by 3; and to convert Imperial into tron pounds, multiply the number of Imperial pounds by 3, and divide by 2.

Table XII.—Dutch Weight reduced to the Imperial Standard.

Example.—Find what Imperial weight is equal to 50 Dutch stones?—Opposite 50, in the right hand columns, you will find 62 st. 7 lbs., the number required.

Table XIII.—The Hay-stone reduced to the Imperial Standard.

Example.—In 400 hay-stones, how many stones Imperial weight?—Opposite 400 you will find 628 stones, and 571 of a decimal, which is the number sought.

A Method of measuring a Standard for ascertaining the true Length of the Land Surveyors' Chain.

LET two pieces of straight-grained, well-seasoned fir, about an inch square, and three feet long, be made to fit the county standard yard measure. Turn them in every position within the cheeks, in order to find whether the ends be exactly square, and fit the standard without any shake. Having thus prepared the two yard-rods, draw a line on a smooth, straight plank, and at right angles to the line fix a piece of wood, about an inch square; let the end of one of the yard-rods be placed against the piece of wood, the rod being parallel to the line on the plank, place the other rod in a line with the first, their ends touching one another, then fix a piece of wood at the end of the second rod—the two rods may be removed, and the two pieces of wood remaining fixed, will be exactly two yards distant from each other. Then take other two rods, each six feet long, which must be made to fit accurately betwixt the fixed pieces of wood on the plank.

Being now provided with two straight rods, each six feet long, corresponding exactly to the standard; on the surface of a straight wall, or pavement, let a line be stretched rather more than 22 yards long, then make a mark, at right angles, to the line at one of its ends, and place the end of one of the six feet rods, exactly at the mark, the rod being parallel to the line; place the second rod in a line with the first, their ends touching one another, and let one person hold the second rod fast in its place, while another person removes the first, and places it in a straight line with the second, the ends of the rods touching one another, and so on, until eleven times the length of the rod be measured; then make a mark at the end of the last rod, and the two marks will, if accurately made, be exactly 22 yards asunder, or the length of the surveying chain. This operation should be often repeated to verify it.

The surveyor has nothing to do but stretch his chain from mark to mark; and if it correspond, the chain is the proper length. The chain may now be doubled by bringing the two handles together, the middle mark of the chain being at one end, and the handles at the other. The chain being marked at every 10 links, these marks, if the chain be properly made, will not only correspond, or be opposite to one another, but the joints of every link should correspond likewise; otherwise the chain is not properly divided. Unless verified in the preceding manner, it will not be possible to make an accurate survey. It is to be regretted that very few of the surveying chains will, if tried in this way, be found to answer.

If the chain be too long, some surveyors attempt to rectify it by taking out a few of the small rings, thus rendering the links unequal and unfit for taking offsets. Hence we see how advantageous it would be for gentlemen possessed of large estates to have a standard line, that they themselves might try the surveyors' chain, and be able to judge as to the accuracy of a survey already made, or as to the propriety of making a survey with such an instrument.

A Method of detecting False Balances.

ALTHOUGH uniformity of weights and measures has in a great measure taken place throughout the kingdom, yet if the balances that are used be unequal or false, frauds of a serious nature may be practised. In order to have a balance as perfect as possible, it is necessary to attend to the following circumstances:—*first*, the arms of the beam ought to be exactly equal in length and in weight; *second*, the points from which the scales are suspended should be in a right line passing through the centre of gravity of the beam; *third*, the friction of the beam upon the axis ought to be as little as possible; *fourth*, the pivots, which form the axis of motion, should be in a straight line, and at right angles to the beam. When the arms of a balance are unequal the balance itself is said to be false, because it does not give the true weight of the body. Fraudulent dealers never fail to put the weight on the shorter end of the beam, and the substance they intend to weigh on the longer; and the consequence is, the buyer does not receive a sufficient quantity. The detection may easily be made by changing the weight and body to the opposite scales. A balance, with unequal arms, will weigh as accurately as another, provided the standard weight be first counterpoised, then taken out of the scale, and the thing to be weighed be put into the scale and adjusted against the counterpoise. For example, suppose it were required to weigh accurately a pound of sugar, place a one pound weight on one scale, and on the other any substance, say shot, or pieces of iron, as a counterpoise, till the beam stands exactly balanced, then remove the one pound weight from the scale, and put in its place the sugar to be weighed till it is exactly balanced by the counterpoise; you will then have exactly a pound of sugar, even though the two arms of the beam be not of equal lengths.

This is the most accurate method of weighing, whether the balance be true or false; but the additional loss of time and trouble in such adjustment renders it inconvenient in practice, and this method is seldom used except in nice experiments.

BUTESHIRE.

THE several kinds of corn and other grain, the growth of the shire of Bute, are wheat, oats, barley, bear or big, peas and beans; and the customs or practices of selling the same, are as follows: viz. wheat, peas and beans by the boll, consisting of four Imperial bushels net. Oats, barley, bear or big by the boll, consisting of eight Imperial bushels net.

Rothsay, 1 October 1833.

Samuel M'Cormick, Sheriff.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

IN Caithness-shire, corn or other grain is sold by the lippy, the peck, the firloft and the boll; all Dutch weight, and net. And it is also sold by the bushel and by the quarter, Imperial measure; and by no other denomination of weight or measure.

Wick, 5 October 1833.

James Gregg, Sheriff Substitute.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE AND KINROSS-SHIRE.

IN the county of Clackmannan, in all sales of any consequence, the universal practice now is to sell grain of every kind by the Imperial quarter.

In the county of Kinross, oats and barley are sold either by the Imperial quarter, or by the old barley and oats boll of four Linlithgow firlofts, which is a fraction less than six Winchester bushels. The quarter is used by the persons of greatest education and intelligence; but the majority still adhere to the old measure of four firlofts. Wheat and peas are sometimes sold by the Imperial quarter, but more frequently by the old wheat boll, which is a fraction more than four Winchester bushels.

In both counties all grain is sold by net measure.

John Tait, Sheriff.

CROMARTY AND ROSS.

THE corn was sold by the boll until the equalization of weights and measures was introduced by statute; since then most sales take place according to the Imperial quarter, but not always, as many people adhere to the old practice. The county fiars are struck according to the Imperial quarter. When sold by the boll, it is thus:

	Firlofts.				
Wheat, per boll of	-	-	-	-	4
Barley	-	-	-	-	4
Potatoe oats	-	-	-	-	4
Common oats	-	-	-	-	5
Oatmeal	-	-	-	-	9
Barley meal	-	-	-	-	10
Peas and beans	-	-	-	-	4
					Stones Dutch weight.
					ditto.
					Firlofts.

Tain, 25 September 1833.

David Ross, Sheriff Substitute.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

WHEAT, Peas, and Beans:—By the Verdict of the Jury convened in Dumbartonshire in November 1827, under authority of the Acts 5 Geo. 4, c. 74, and 6 G. 4, c. 12, it was found and ascertained that the measure for wheat, which had been in common use in Dumbartonshire, was the Linlithgow or Scots standard wheat firlo; four of these making a boll.

Notwithstanding the provisions of these Acts, the same measure was, thereafter, continued to be used in the sale of wheat, and also in the sale of peas and beans till very lately. But it being now generally known that four Imperial bushels are very nearly equal to a Linlithgow boll, the practice has become almost universal to sell wheat by the boll, reckoning each boll to consist of four Imperial bushels. The price is regulated by the weight and quality, the average weight of good wheat being about 60 lbs. per bushel.

Barley, Bear and Oats:—By the Verdict already mentioned, the measure for barley, bear, oats and malt, in common use in Dumbartonshire, previous to the passing of said Acts, was the Dumbartonshire bear firlo, equal to 1.59434 Imperial bushels, four of these firlo making a boll. The same measure was also continued thereafter to be used for several years, but the practice is now becoming common to sell these kinds of grain by the boll, (sometimes called an Imperial boll,) reckoning each boll to consist of six Imperial bushels; the latter quantity being less than a Dumbartonshire bear or barley boll by about one-half of a bushel. The price is, in this instance, also regulated by the weight and quality, the average weight of good barley being about 54 lbs., of bear about 52 lbs., and of oats about 42 lbs. per bushel.

Oats imported from Ireland are all sold in this county by weight, 264 lbs. being considered a boll.

Oatmeal:—This, as heretofore, is continued to be sold by weight, each boll weighing eight stones, or 128 lbs. Scots, Troy or Dutch, equal to 140 lbs. avoirdupois, two such bolls making a load, which last term is only used in the sale of meal or flour.

The last, coomb, barrel and sack are not in use, as measures, in this county, in the sale of grain; and in all such sales the quantity is sold net, and not by heaped measure.

Potatoes are the only produce which continue generally to be sold by heaped measure, the weight, as ascertained by said Verdict, being 42 lbs. per peck.

In all these sales of grain, the farmers and dealers have naturally adhered as nearly as they could to the old boll, as the measure of a quantity well known in the county; and on the gradual adoption of the Imperial bushel, they have reckoned that number of bushels as a boll which comes nearest to the old boll, the value of which was familiar to them.

17 January 1834.

Humphyn Campbell, Sheriff Substitute.

DUMFRIES.

ALL corn and other grain is sold within this county, according to the Imperial bushel measure, which is always net or "straiked." It is a general custom to stipulate that the bushel measure of each sort shall be of a particular weight, and the agreed price is enlarged or lessened, according to the excess or shortening of that agreed weight; in oats and barley generally about 1 *d.*, and in wheat about 2 *d.* for each lb. weight over or under the agreed or understood average weight. There are sales in the eastern part of the county according to the Carlisle bushel, but as three Imperials make a Carlisle bushel, and as the Imperial bushel measure is used in measuring the grain on these occasions, this cannot be said to form an exception to the invariable use of the Imperial bushel. Before the conversion under the late law to the Imperial weights and measures, the Winchester bushel measure was in constant use in this county, but since then it has fallen into total disuse, and is displaced by the Imperial bushel.

Of course the weight of an Imperial bushel of any given sort of grain varies constantly according to quality; and the average weight of each sort, in the same way, is affected in different years by the season, to the extent of from 1 *l.* to 6 *l.*

28 September 1833.

W. Baillie.

EDINBURGH.

ALL grain sold there as stock is stated to be by the quarter of eight Imperial bushels. And although the measure for all sorts is the same, the diversity of quality will cause a material difference in the weight of all marketable grain.

Wheat varies in weight from 33 to 37 stone per quarter.					
Barley	-	-	-	28 - 33	ditto - ditto.
Oats	-	-	-	20 - 23½	ditto - ditto.
Beans	-	-	-	32 - 38	ditto - ditto.
Peas	-	-	-	30 - 36	ditto - ditto.

The above is Imperial weight, or 14 lb. to the stone, all net measure; the heavy weights may be considered to be the weight of the very best grain that is sent to Edinburgh market, or any other in this country.

26 September 1833.

John Myrtle.

DALKEITH.

30 September 1833.

THE sales of grain in Dalkeith market, and in the neighbourhood, are in general made by the Imperial quarter of eight Winchester bushels. The rules of the market prohibit any other measure from being used, but I believe a few old traders are somewhat refractory, and still buy and deliver by the old Scots or Linlithgow boll. In all cases the grain is sold net.

Robert Scott Moncrieff.

DALKEITH CORN MARKET.

THE Parliamentary trustees of the town of Dalkeith, taking into consideration the great importance of ascertaining the average prices of all sorts of grain sold in Dalkeith market, in virtue of the powers vested in them by Act of Parliament, and in compliance with numerous applications from respectable farmers frequenting that market, have enacted the following regulations thereanent, to be in force from and after the first day of November 1832 :

1. The market for oats to commence on Thursday weekly as hitherto, at 12 o'clock noon, and for all other sorts of grain at half-past 12 precisely, to be announced by the ringing of the bell.

2. All kinds of grain exposed for sale shall be sold by the Imperial quarter only, and brought to market in sacks containing not more than four Imperial bushels. And all potatoes shall also be sold by the Imperial quarter of eight bushels, and in lesser quantities, according to the same standard measure.

3. Every person who brings grain to this market must, as soon as the sacks are pitched, and before they are opened for sale, report to the clerk of the market the owner's name and residence, and the quantity and description of the grain. The clerk will then deliver a ticket or tickets, containing these particulars, and immediately after the sales take place, the ticket or tickets must be returned to the clerk, stating whether the whole, or what quantity has been sold, and the price or prices per quarter; and if any part remains unsold, and is afterwards brought to market, it must be registered again as a new parcel.

4. Every person so exposing his grain for sale, must state the weight of the sample sack, containing four Imperial bushels, and shall deliver the bulk according to that weight, also Imperial.

5. Custom on all kinds of grain and potatoes brought to market, shall be exacted at the rate of one penny sterling per quarter, in full market dues, excepting oats and barley, on which a halfpenny per quarter will only be charged.

6. Imperial standard bushels will be lodged with the tacksman of the market customs, and all differences regarding weight or measure shall be settled by reference to the weights and measures so kept by him.

7. Every person refusing or neglecting to comply with the foregoing regulations, shall be fined in the sum of 5s. sterling for each offence, and any person making a false return either of quantity or of price, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding 20s. sterling for the first offence, and if convicted in a second offence, besides being fined, his name will be exposed in the market place.

8. The market for meal to commence at 12 o'clock on Monday weekly as hitherto, but subject to the foregoing regulations as to registration, the custom to be at the rate of a halfpenny the sack of 280 lbs.

Extracted from the Minutes by

Dalkeith, 23 October 1832.

John Aitken, Trustees' Clerk.

ELGINSHIRE.

IMMEDIATELY upon the passing of the Act, 5 Geo. 4, c. 74, measures were taken by the county of Elgin for having the relative proportions between the old standards of weights and measures in use within the county, and those established by the Act, ascertained, and for that purpose a set of experiments and calculations were made by the mathematical teacher of the academy at Elgin, and afterwards a Jury empanelled, all under the sanction of the sheriff. By the Verdict of that Jury the facts stated in the following Return were ascertained: and as the whole proceedings are embodied in a small pamphlet, with various relative Tables, the sheriff takes the liberty of appending a copy of it to his Return; both that its accuracy may be ascertained, and that it may be seen how anxious the gentlemen of this county are that one uniform system may be adopted.

Although the sheriff is sorry he cannot report that transactions are not still carried on by the old weights and measures, yet he is happy to say the practice is daily diminishing, and that for five years bygone the fiarts have been struck by the Imperial standard.

The foundation of all measures of capacity in this county is an ancient measure called "the pint stoup," which by accurate measurement was found to contain 26,800 grains of water at 62°, which, as prescribed by the above Act, makes the contents 106,156 cubic inches.

For the more easily comprehending the following Tables, and to avoid any confusion from the different capacities of Scotch and English pints, it is proper to state that for the measurement

surement of all liquids, the Elgin pint is subdivided into two chopins, four mutchkins, or 16 gills, and its multiples are the quart of two pints, and gallon of eight pints. Hence the various denominations will stand in cubic inches and Imperial measures as follows :

OLD MEASURES.				IMPERIAL MEASURES.					
Proportion.				Cub. Inches.	Gal.	Qts.	P.	G.	100th parts.
Gallon, 8 pints	-	-	-	849.250+	3	0	0	2	1+
Quart, 2 ditto	-	-	-	212.213—	0	3	0	0	50+
Pint standard	-	-	-	106.156+	0	1	1	0	25+
Chopin, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	-	-	-	53.078+	0	0	1	2	13—
Mutchkin, $\frac{1}{4}$ ditto	-	-	-	26.539+	0	0	0	3	6+
Gill, $\frac{1}{16}$ ditto	-	-	-	6.635—	0	0	0	0	77—

All kinds of grain are very generally sold by the Imperial quarter of eight bushels. But wheat, peas and beans, are frequently sold by the old boll of 88 Elgin pints, subdivided into firlots, pecks and lippies, of which four firlots make a boll, four pecks the firlot, and four lippies the peck ; which denominations, reduced to cubic inches, and Imperial measure, will stand as follows :

OLD MEASURES.				IMPERIAL MEASURES.					
Pints.				Cub. Inches.	Qrs.	B.	P.	G.	100th parts.
Boll of 88 pints	-	-	-	9341.752—	0	4	0	1	53+
Firlot of 22 ditto	-	-	-	2335.438—	0	1	0	0	38+
Peck of 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	-	-	-	583.859+	0	0	1	0	85—
Lippy of 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ditto	-	-	-	145.965—	0	0	0	0	4 21+

The above boll is to the Imperial quarter as .52642827 to 1, and the weight is 2,354,400 grains, or 336 $\frac{24}{70}$ lbs.

Barley, by the boll, with the same nominal subdivision as the wheat boll.

OLD MEASURES.				IMPERIAL MEASURE.					
Pints.				Cub. Inches.	Qrs.	B.	P.	G.	100th parts.
Boll of 128 pints	-	-	-	13588.003—	0	6	0	1	0 5—
Firlot of 32 ditto	-	-	-	3397.001—	0	1	2	0	2 1+
Peck of 8 ditto	-	-	-	849.250+	0	0	1	1	0 50+
Lippy of 2 ditto	-	-	-	212.313—	0	0	0	0	6 13—

The above boll is to the Imperial quarter as .76571385 to 1, and the weight is 3,430,400 grains, or 490 $\frac{4}{70}$ lbs.

Oats by the old boll of five firlots barley measure.

OLD MEASURE.				IMPERIAL MEASURE.					
Pints.				Cub. Inches.	Qrs.	B.	P.	G.	100th parts.
Boll of 160 pints	-	-	-	16985.004	0	7	2	1	2 6—

The above boll is to the Imperial quarter as .95714232 to 1, and the weight is 4,288,000 grains, or 612 $\frac{40}{70}$ lbs.

All these measures are net.

Oatmeal is usually sold by a boll of nine stones Dutch, or 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois.

Barley meal, by a boll of 12 stones Dutch, or 210 lbs. avoirdupois ; and both occasionally by the hundred weight.

Elgin, 18 October 1833

John Cuninghame, Sheriff.

ABSTRACTS of the Acts of Parliament for introducing Uniformity of Weights and Measures, in Great Britain and Ireland; to which are annexed Copies of the Proceedings under these Acts, within the County of Moray; and of Comparative Tables of Quantities and Prices betwixt the old Morayshire Measure, and the Imperial Standard.

ABSTRACT of the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 74.

Section 4th enacts, that the standard brass weight of one pound troy, made in the year 1758, in custody of the Clerk of the House of Commons, is the genuine standard measure of weight; and that such brass weight is hereby denominated the "Imperial Standard Troy Pound," and shall be the unit or standard measure of weight, from which all other weights are to be derived and computed; so that 5,760 grains shall be a troy pound, and 7,000 such grains a pound avoirdupois.

Section 6th enacts, that the standard measure of capacity, as well for liquids as for dry goods, not measured by heaped measure, shall be the gallon, "containing ten pounds of distilled water weighed in air, at the temperature of 62 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer;" that a measure shall be made of brass, as aforesaid; and such brass measure shall be the Imperial standard gallon, and the unit and only standard measure of capacity, from which all others are to be derived, for wine, beer, ale, spirits, and all liquids, and for dry goods not sold by heaped measure; and that all measures shall be taken in parts or multiples of said Imperial gallon.

Section 7th enacts, that the standard measure for coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, or fruit and all other things sold by heaped measure, shall be the bushel; the same being made round, with a plain and even bottom, and being $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches from outside to outside, of such standard measure as aforesaid.

Section 8th enacts, that, in making use of such bushels, all coals and other goods and things sold by heaped measure, shall be duly heaped up in such bushel, in the form of a cone, to be at least of the height of six inches, the outside of the bushel being the base of such cone.

By the Act 6 Geo. 4, c. 12, (the Act which altered the commencement of the operation of 5 Geo. 4, c. 74, from 1st May 1825, to 1st January 1826), it is further provided that all such measures shall be made cylindrical; and the diameter of such measure shall be, at the least, double the depth thereof; and the height of the cone, or heap, shall be equal to three-fourths of the depth of the measure, the outside of the measure being the extremity or base of such cone.

Section 9th enacts, that any contract, &c. made with respect to coal, culm, lime, fish, potatoes, or fruit, and other goods sold by heaped measure, may be according to the standard of weight, or the standard for heaped measure; but all contracts, &c. for any goods or things done and agreed for, or to be sold, delivered, done or agreed for, by weight or measure, shall be made and had according to the said standard of weight, or to the said gallon, or the parts thereof; and in using the same the measures shall not be heaped, but shall be stricken with a round stick or roller, and of the same diameter from end to end.

Section 11th enacts, that verified copies, or models, of the whole standard of weights and measures, and multiples thereof, shall be made and verified under the directions of the Treasury.

Section 13th regulates the mode of levying the expense of procuring and transmitting the models.

Section 15th provides, that from and after the commencement of these enactments taking effect, all bargains, contracts, &c. in Great Britain and Ireland, for work to be done, or for goods, wares, merchandise, &c. to be sold, delivered, done, or agreed for, by weight or measure, if there is no special agreement to the contrary, shall be construed to be made according to the standard weights and measures ascertained by this Act; and when any special agreement is made, with reference to local custom, the proportion which such local weight or measure shall bear to the said standard weights or measures, shall be expressed and specified in such agreement, otherwise such agreement to be null and void.

Section 16th allows existing weights and measures to be used, though not in conformity to the standard. It is therefore lawful for any person to buy and sell goods, &c. by any weights or measures, established by local custom, or founded on special agreement, provided that, in order that the ratio or proportion such measures and weights have to the standard established by this Act, and become a matter of common notoriety, the ratio or proportion of such customary measures or weights shall be marked on them respectively. No makers of weights or measures, nor any person whomsoever, to make any weight or measure, after 1st May 1825, except in conformity with the standard weights and measures above recited.

Section 18th. And for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing the payments to be made of all stipends, feu duties, rents, tolls, customs, casualties, and other demands whatsoever, payable in grain, malt, or meal, or any other commodity or thing in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, or in any place or district of the same; be it enacted, that the sheriff-depute or sheriff-substitute in each shire, and the steward-depute or steward-substitute in each stewartry, within Scotland, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of six calendar months from and after the passing of this Act, summon and impanel a jury of the same number, and with the same qualifications, which are required

in the jury who strike the fair prices of grain within the same shire, or stewartry, to assemble at such place or places as he shall find convenient; which jury shall inquire into and ascertain the amount, according to the standards by this Act established, of all such stipends, feu duties, rents, tolls, customs, casualties, and other demands whatsoever, payable in grain, malt, meal, or any other commodity or thing, according to the weights or measures heretofore in use within the same shires or stewartries; and such inquisitions, when taken, shall be transmitted by the respective sheriff clerks or stewart clerks of such shires or stewartries, into his Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Edinburgh, and shall there be enrolled of record, and shall or may be given in evidence in any action or suit at law, or in equity; and the amount so to be ascertained shall, when converted into the standard weights and measures, be the rule of payment in regard to all such stipends, feu duties, rents, tolls, customs, casualties, and other demands whatsoever, in all time coming; and the costs and charges of such inquisitions, and the enrolment thereof, shall be assessed and levied, paid and defrayed, by every such shire or stewartry, in manner as is hereinbefore directed in regard to the assessment for the models of the weights and measures to be purchased for the same shire or stewartry.

Section 21st enacts, that all the powers, rules and regulations, in force contained in the following Acts, for the ascertaining, seizing, examining and breaking weights, balances and measures, and for the punishment of any person or persons having any defective weight or measure not conformable to the said standard weights and measures, shall be applied and put in execution, as if the weights and measures ascertained by this Act had been specified in said Acts, except so far as said Acts have been repealed by this Act, or other Act or Acts referred to 29 Geo. 2, c. 25; 31 Geo. 2, c. 17 35; Geo. 3, c. 102; 55 Geo. 3, c. 43; all of which are applied to this Act.

ABSTRACT of the Act 55 Geo. 3, c. 43, extended to Scotland by the Weights and Measures Act of the present Reign.

Section 1st empowers the justices of the peace throughout England and Wales to appoint proper persons within their several divisions to examine the measures therein.

Section 2d authorizes the said justices to direct the persons so to be appointed to search the shop, house, &c. of any person selling by retail, and by any measure of capacity, any liquid or dry goods, or any article whatsoever, and to examine all measures therein, and to seize any such measure or measures not being according to the standard in the Exchequer, the same to be produced to the justices at petty sessions, and the offender shall, upon conviction, upon view, or confession, or the oath of one or more witnesses, forfeit all such false measures, which shall be broken or otherwise disposed of, as the justices may direct, and shall also forfeit and pay for every such deficient measure any sum not exceeding 20 s., nor less than 5 s., which, along with the expenses of conviction, shall be recovered by selling the offender's goods, or failing such to be found, the offender shall be committed to the gaol, or house of correction, for any time not exceeding one month.

Section 3d enacts, that any person obstructing or refusing to produce his or her measures, in order to be examined, shall for every such offence, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 5 l., nor less than 40 s., to be levied and recovered in manner foresaid.

Section 4th authorizes the justices to allow such person or persons as shall be appointed to examine measures, a reasonable recompense for their trouble, which shall be paid out of the general rate or stock of the county, riding, division, city, borough, or town corporate.

Section 5th requires the said justices to purchase, for the use of their respective counties, &c. out of the general rate, or stock of such county, proper measures, duly marked according to the standard in the Exchequer, which shall be deposited with the respective clerks of the peace, or some other person, who shall produce them upon reasonable notice being given in writing, by any person requiring the same, such person paying the reasonable costs of producing them.

Section 6th enacts, that this Act shall not extend to lessen the authority which any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, may possess for the examining, regulating, revising, or destroying any measures within their respective jurisdictions.

Section 13th enacts, that no person or persons shall be prosecuted for any offence against this Act, unless information thereof, upon oath, shall have been given to some justice of the peace, within six weeks after the offence committed.

REPORT by the Rev. Peter Merson, Mathematical Teacher in the Elgin Academy, on the Weights and Measures of the County of Elgin, compared with the Imperial Standards established by the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 74; made in obedience to Directions from George Fenton, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Elginshire, and Patrick Duff, Esq., Town Clerk of Elgin.

I. *Weights.*

THE standards of weight appointed by the abovementioned Act are the same as formerly used, viz; the troy and avoirdupois pounds, the former being divided into 5,760 grains, and the latter containing 7,000 such grains. The ordinary subdivisions of the troy pound into ounces, pennyweights and grains; and of the avoirdupois pound into ounces and drams, are renewed and confirmed.

With respect to the weights hitherto used in the county of Elgin, the above weights have been long used for a variety of purposes, and will of course be continued. Butter, cheese, feathers, &c. have been usually sold by the trone pound here, consisting of 24 avoirdupois ounces; hay by the stone of 20 lbs. Dutch, and butcher meat by the Dutch pound of $17\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois: meal has also been sold by Dutch weight of $17\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to a lb., 16 lbs. to a stone, and nine stones to a boll of oatmeal, and 12 stones to a boll of bear-meal, which boll is subdivided into four firlots, 16 pecks, and 64 lippies. Hence these denominations reduced to avoirdupois weight, will stand as follows, viz:

BEAR-MEAL.							OATMEAL.								
			Cwt.	Qrs.	Lb.	Oz.	Dr.				Cwt.	Qrs.	Lb.	Oz.	Dr.
Boll	-	-	1	3	14	0	0	Boll	-	-	1	1	17	8	0
Firlot	-	-	0	1	24	8	0	Firlot	-	-	0	1	11	6	0
Peck	-	-	0	0	13	2	0	Peck	-	-	0	0	9	13	8
Lippy	-	-	0	0	3	4	8	Lippy	-	-	0	0	2	7	6

II. Lineal Measures.

The standard yard of 36 inches is continued for the regulation of lineal measure under the new system. This measure has heretofore been used for most purposes; and it is believed the only deviation is, that plaiding, harn, and other coarse cloths, when sold in country fairs, have been measured by the ell of $38\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of which the standard is in custody of the dean of guild of Elgin, which will now be discontinued, and the yard applied in all cases.

III. Measures of Capacity.

The standard appointed by the Act, both for liquid and dry goods, is the Imperial gallon, containing, by sec. 5 of the Act referred to, 10 lbs. avoirdupois, or 70,000 grains troy of pure water, at 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer; which are also declared by the Act, sec. 14, to be equal to 277.274 cubic inches. For liquids this measure is subdivided into four quarts, or eight pints, and by the standards now received the pint is subdivided into four gills; and for dry goods, two gallons make a peck, four pecks a bushel, and eight bushels a quarter.

The foundation of all the measures, both for liquids and dry goods, hitherto used in this county, is the Elgin pint, or the content of a clumsy brass vessel, commonly called the pint stoup. In order therefore that a due comparison might be made between the county measures hitherto used, and the Imperial standards, it became necessary that the content of the pint stoup should be ascertained with as great accuracy as possible. Accordingly, after several private trials, the process of measurement was gone through in presence of the following gentlemen, viz: George Fenton, esq., sheriff-substitute; Arthur Duff, esq., sheriff-clerk; William Gill, esq., one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Elgin; Patrick Duff, esq., town clerk; the Rev. Alexander Walker, one of the ministers, and Patrick Cameron, esq., writer in Elgin.

The stoup not being flat in the bottom, but so convex as to be liable to an irregular motion when set on a table, it was judged advisable first to steady it in a flat-bottomed tin vessel, filled with sand. This vessel was then placed on a plain board, supported by three adjusting screws, so that the water within the stoup might be easily brought to a level. Rain water, as pure as could be procured, was then taken, and being kept at the temperature of 62° , was accurately weighed, and carefully poured into the pint stoup till quite full.* It was found to have received 26,800 troy grains of water, which at the rate of 252.452 grains per cubic inch, as stated in the Act sec. 5, gives 106.156 cubic inches as the content of the Elgin pint †, from which the following Tables are computed.

I. Liquid Measures.

For the measurement of Liquids the Elgin pint is subdivided into two chopins, four mutchkins, or 16 gills; and its multiples are the quart of two pints, and the gallon of eight pints. Hence these various denominations will stand in cubic inches and new measures as follows, viz:

OLD MEASURES.				IMPERIAL MEASURES.					
				Cub. Inches.	Gall.	Qts.	Pts.	Gills.	100th parts.
Gallon, 8 pints	-	-	-	849.250+	3	0	0	2	1+
Quart, 2 ditto	-	-	-	212.313—	0	3	0	0	50+
Pint, standard	-	-	-	106.156+	0	1	1	0	25+
Chopin, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	-	-	-	53.078+	0	0	1	2	13—
Mutchkin, $\frac{1}{4}$ ditto	-	-	-	26.539+	0	0	0	3	6+
Gill - $\frac{1}{16}$ ditto	-	-	-	6.635—	0	0	0	0	77—

* The instruments used in this process were a very delicate balance made by Messrs. Jones of London, for philosophical purposes, belonging to the Academy, and brass weights transmitted at the same time with the balance.

† The Forres Pint Stoup has also been measured in a similar way and found to contain exactly the same quantity as the Elgin Stoup.

II. *Dry Measures.*

Of these there are several sizes, according to the species of grain to which they are applied.

1. For wheat, peas, beans, &c. regulated by the boll of 88 Elgin pints, which is subdivided into 4 firlots, 16 pecks, or 64 lippies; which denominations reduced to cubic inches and Imperial measures, will stand as follows:

OLD MEASURES.				IMPERIAL MEASURES.					
			Cub. In.	Qrs.	B.	P.	G.	P.	100th parts.
Boll	-	88 Elgin Pints	9341.752—	0	4	0	1	5	53+
Firlot	-	22 ditto	2335.438—	0	1	0	0	3	38+
Peck	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	583.859+	0	0	1	0	0	85—
Lippy	-	1 $\frac{2}{3}$ ditto	145.965—	0	0	0	0	4	21+

The above boll is to the Imperial quarter as .52642827 to 1.

2. For barley. In this case the standard is the boll of 128 Elgin pints, with the same nominal subdivisions as the wheat boll.

OLD MEASURES.				IMPERIAL MEASURES.					
			Cub. In.	Qrs.	B.	P.	G.	P.	100th parts.
Boll	-	128 Elgin Pints	13588.003—	0	6	0	1	0	5—
Firlot	-	32 ditto	3397.001—	0	1	2	0	2	1+
Peck	-	8 ditto	849.250+	0	0	1	1	0	50+
Lippy	-	2 ditto	212.313—	0	0	0	0	6	13+

The above boll is to the Imperial quarter as .76571385 to 1.

3. For oats. This is reckoned by the boll of 5 firlots, but without any peculiar subdivision; quantities less than a boll being estimated as in barley measure.

OLD MEASURES.				IMPERIAL MEASURES.					
			Cub. In.	Qrs.	B.	P.	G.	P.	100th parts.
Boll	-	160 Elgin Pints	16985.004	0	7	2	1	2	6—

The above boll is to the Imperial quarter as .95714232 to 1.

IV. *Heaped Measures for Coal, Lime, &c.*

The standard appointed by the Act to be hereafter used for coals, &c. is the foregoing bushel in a circular form of 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter from outside to outside, and on this as a base to be heaped in form of a cone at least 6 inches in height. The solid content of a cone whose base is 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and height 6 inches, amounts to 597.297 cubic inches, which added to 2218.192 the content of the bushel, gives 2815.489 cubic inches as the content of the heaped bushel. It is farther appointed that 3 such bushels shall make a sack, and 12 sacks a chaldron. Hence these measures when compared with the regular standards formerly stated, will contain as follow:

			Cub. In.	Qrs.	B.	P.	G.	P.	100th parts.
Chaldron	-	36 bush.	101,357.593+	5	5	2	1	4	40+
Sack	-	3 ditto	8,446.466+	0	3	3	0	3	70+
Bushel	-	Standard	5.489—	0	1	1	0	1	23+

It is however to be remarked, that these measures afford only a minimum; it being left to the discretion of the seller to give greater measure, by raising the cone on the top of the bushel above the height of six inches.

In this county, coals have been usually sold by the barrel of 84 Elgin pints; and the half-barrel of 42 pints, from which the following comparison may be drawn with the new measures, both stricken and heaped.

OLD MEASURES.			IMPERIAL MEASURES.						
		Cub. In.	Stricken Measure.					100th Parts.	Heaped Bushels.
			Qrs.	B.	P.	G.	P.		
Barrel	-	8917.127—	0	4	0	0	1	28—	3.17—
Half barrel	-	4458.563+	0	2	0	0	0	64—	1.58+

With respect to lime, it has been generally sold by a square vessel containing a barley firloft; four fills of which are reckoned a boll of shells, or unslaked lime. In filling the measure, the shells are raised completely above the brim, but not heaped according to any regular rule: and hence it would be very difficult to state any certain comparison between it and the new measures. The same observation applies to the former practice with respect to potatoes, which seem to have been usually sold by the wheat measures twice filled, and in each case raised fairly above the brim: apples, pears, and onions, the produce of the county, have been usually sold by the peck, which is measured by an anker or barrel, containing 21 Elgin pints, heaped.

To the above it may be added, that by decrees of the Court of Session, ministers' stipends, when payable in barley, are computed by Linlithgow measure; and in meal by the boll of eight stone, Dutch.

To convert Elgin grain measures into Imperial quarters, multiply the number of Elgin wheat bolls by .52642827; barley bolls by .76571385; and bolls of oats by .95714232; and to convert Imperial quarters into these measures, divide by the same numbers respectively.

Or, as it will probably be more generally understood by round numbers, the following proportions come very near the truth, and may, without any material error be used in practice, viz. the wheat boll is to the new quarter as 10 to 19; the boll of barley is to the new quarter as 10 to 13, or more nearly as 49 to 64; and the boll of oats to the same measure, as 22 to 23.

In like manner, if we suppose the boll of wheat to be worth 20 s., the quarter will be worth 38 s.; and at the same rate for the boll of barley or oats, the quarter of these kinds of grain will give respectively 26 s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 20 s. 11 d.

N.B.—In the foregoing calculations, it has been considered sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes to limit the cubical content to 3 places of decimals, and the new measures to 2 places or hundredth parts of the lowest denomination. In each case where the next decimal place would have been under 5, it has been neglected, and marked thus (+) in the preceding Tables; but when the next figure would have been 5 or above, 1 has been added to the right hand figure as being nearer the truth, and such cases are distinguished thus (—).

That, to the best of my knowledge, the preceding statements are correct, and the calculations accurately performed, is attested by

Elgin Academy, 15 Feb. 1826.

Peter Merson.

VERDICT of the JURY empannelled for ascertaining the Difference betwixt the Old and New Weights and Measures.

THE jurymen empannelled for inquiring into the proportions which the local weights and measures bear to the new Imperial standard, having inclosed themselves apart, made choice of Sir Archibald Dunbar, of Northfield, baronet, to be their Chancellor, who nominated Mr. Patrick Duff, town clerk of Elgin, to be clerk to the jury. And the jurymen having carefully examined the documents laid before them by the sheriff of the county, and evidence led before them, and having likewise caused Mr. Peter Merson, of the Elgin Academy, to prove the contents of the Elgin pint jug in their presence, in the manner pointed out by the Act of Parliament, and acting on their own knowledge of the weights and measures presently in use within the county; they beg leave to report the following verdict:

I. *Weights.*

Find, that the weights at present in use in this county are the Troy weight, whereof the pound contains 5,760 grains: the Avoirdupois weight, whereof the pound contains 7,000 grains: the Trone weight, whereof the pound contains 24 ounces Avoirdupois: the Dutch weight, whereof the pound contains 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces Avoirdupois. Find, that the boll of oat-meal weighs 9 stones Dutch; that the boll of barley-meal weighs 12 stones Dutch; and the boll of flour 8 stones, or 128 pounds Avoirdupois.

II. *Measures of Capacity.*

Find, that the Elgin jug, commonly called the Pint Stoup, whereof the standards kept at Elgin and Forres contain each 106.156 cubic inches, is the measure from which all the vessels used for measuring corn are derived: that the firloft used for measuring wheat contains 22 Elgin pints: that peas, beans, and rye, are measured by the same firloft: that 4 firlots make a boll, 4 pecks a firloft, and 4 lippies a peck: that the said wheat boll contains 4 bushels, 1 gallon, 5 pints, and 53-100th parts of a pint of the Imperial measure, and so in proportion for the lower denominations, as shown in the following Table:

OLD MEASURES.						IMPERIAL MEASURES.						
						Qrs.	B.	P.	G.	P.	100th parts	
Boll	-	-	88	Elgin Pints	-	-	0	4	0	1	5	53+
Firlot	-	-	22	ditto	-	-	0	1	0	0	3	38+
Peck	-	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto	-	-	0	0	1	0	0	85—
Lippy	-	-	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	ditto	-	-	0	0	0	0	4	21+

Find,

Find, that barley is measured by a firloft containing 32 Elgin pints, and 4 such firlofts form a boll, with the same nominal divisions as the wheat. That the boll of barley contains 6 bushels, 1 gallon, and 5-100th parts of a pint of the Imperial measure, and so in proportion for the lower denominations, as shown in the following Table:

OLD MEASURES.						IMPERIAL MEASURES.					
						Qrs.	B.	P.	G.	P.	100th parts.
Boll	-	-	128	Elgin Pints	-	0	6	0	1	0	5—
Firloft	-	-	32	ditto	-	0	1	2	0	2	1+
Peck	-	-	8	ditto	-	0	0	1	1	0	50+
Lippy	-	-	2	ditto	-	0	0	0	0	6	13—

Find, that the boll of oats contains five barley firlofts, without any other peculiarity in the subdivision: that a boll of oats contains 7 bushels, 2 pecks, 1 gallon, 2 pints, and 6-100th parts of a pint of the Imperial measure.

Find, that ministers' stipends are declared by law to be payable according to the Linlithgow standard boll, when payable in barley; and when in meal, by the boll of eight stones Dutch.

Find, that the following peculiarities are observed in measuring the following commodities, viz. Lime has generally been sold by a square vessel containing a barley firloft, four fills of which are reckoned a boll of shells or unslaked lime. Potatoes by the barley firloft measure, twice filled and raised a little above the brim, but not heaped, as designated by the provincial term, *a sleek*, eight of which fills make a boll. That this practice is confined to the country; and when retailed in the town of Elgin, potatoes are measured by the meal peck rising to the heap, 32 of which make a boll. Coals by the barrel of 84 Elgin pints. Fish by the barrel of 63 Elgin pints.

Find, that liquid measures are regulated by the said Elgin pint jug; that two such pints make a quart, and four quarts a gallon; that the pint is subdivided into two chopins, four mutchkins, and 16 gills; that the gallon of eight Elgin pints contains of the Imperial measure three gallons, two gills, and 1-100th part of a gill, and so in proportion for the lower denominations, as in the following Table:

OLD MEASURES.				IMPERIAL MEASURES.				
				Gall.	Qts.	Pints.	Gills.	100th parts.
Gallon	-	-	8 Pints	3	0	0	2	1+
Quart	-	-	2 ditto	0	3	0	0	50+
Pint	-	-	Standard	0	1	1	0	25+
Chopin	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint	0	0	1	2	13—
Mutchkin	-	-	$\frac{1}{4}$ ditto	0	0	0	3	6+
Gill	-	-	$\frac{1}{16}$ ditto	0	0	0	0	77—

III.—Lineal Measures.

Find, that the common lineal measure used within the county, is the yard of 36 inches, with this exception, that the old Scotch ell of 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches is used for certain coarse fabrics, such as harn and plaiding. That land is measured by what is known by Scots land measure.

Signed in name, presence, and by appointment of the jury, this 15th day of February 1826 years, by

(signed) Arch. Dunbar, Chancellor.
Patrick Duff, Clerk.

TABLES showing the Difference of Capacity betwixt the Old and New Measures, and the corresponding Prices of the different kinds of Grain.

THE following Tables have been drawn up in consequence of a recommendation from the jury empanelled to ascertain the difference between the weights and measures heretofore used in the county of Elgin, and the new Imperial standards; and are given to the public with a view to facilitate the introduction of the new grain measure into general use. Though it is believed these Tables will be understood on inspection by the generality of those who require to use them, yet, in order to render them as extensively useful as possible among country people, it has been thought advisable to offer a short explanation of them, and give a few examples of their application. It is therefore to be observed that the former denominations of chalders, bolls, firlofts, pecks and lippies, will now be discontinued; that in their stead the denominations are quarters, bushels, pecks, gallons and pints; and that each quarter contains eight bushels, each bushel four pecks, each peck two gallons, and each gallon eight pints. It is also to be observed that meal, instead of the former denominations of bolls, firlofts, pecks and lippies, will be sold by the same weights as were formerly used for sugar, soap and other articles of the same sort: and that of these things 28 pounds make

make a quarter, four quarters a hundredweight (usually marked cwt.), and 20 hundredweights a ton.

The first Table contains the Imperial measures corresponding to any quantity of wheat, peas or beans, from 1 lippy to 1,000 bolls, reckoned according to the old measures of 22 Elgin pints to a firloft, and four firlofts to a boll. Its use will appear from the following example: Suppose that a farmer pays his landlord a grain rent of 85 bolls of wheat, and wishes to know what he has to pay according to the Imperial standards; on referring to Table I. and finding 85 in the left-hand column, the corresponding quantity is directly opposite, viz. 44 quarters, 5 bushels, 3 pecks, 1 gallon, 6 pints, and 16 hundredth parts of a pint.

If the quantity required to be converted into Imperial measures contain subdivisions of the boll, or a number of bolls not specially marked in the left-hand column, the quantities corresponding to the different parts may be collected, and the required quantity found by addition: thus, if a grain dealer ships in the county of Elgin, 457 bolls, 2 firlofts, 3 pecks of wheat, the corresponding quantity in Imperial measures may be found as follows: viz.

						Q.	B.	P.	G.	Pints.
400 Bolls per Table I. make	-	-	-	-	-	210	4	2	0	4.51
57 ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	30	0	0	0	3.28
2 Firlofts - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0	0	6.77
3 Pecks - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	3	0	2.54
Quarters						240	7	2	0	1.10

Table II. contains a comparison between the price of an Elgin boll of wheat and an Imperial quarter, calculated to each shilling of price from 15 s. to 45 s. per Elgin boll inclusive. Let it then be supposed that a farmer has a quantity of wheat on hand, for which he wishes to draw 30 s. per Elgin boll: by finding 30 s. in the left-hand column of the Table, he will find 2 l. 17 s. opposite, which is therefore the sum he ought to demand for the Imperial quarter of his wheat.

If, on the other hand, a certain sum is offered for the quarter of wheat, the rate per Elgin boll may be found by this Table. Thus, suppose a person is offered 38 s. for a quarter of wheat, on referring to the Table he finds 1 l. 18 s. in the columns titled "Value of an Imperial quarter," and 20 s. opposite to it, in the left-hand column; which shows that if he accepts the offer, he receives at the rate of 20 s. per Elgin boll. Even where the exact sum does not occur in the Table, the comparative price will be found sufficiently exact for all practical purposes. Thus, if a man is offered 56 s. per quarter, on looking into the Table he finds that 2 l. 15 s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. corresponds to 29 s., and 2 l. 17 s. to 30 s. per Elgin boll, and the sum offered, 56 s., being nearly as far above the one as it is below the other, it may therefore be inferred that the offered sum gives about 29 s. 6 d. per boll.

In Tables III. and IV. are contained similar comparisons of the quantity and value of the Imperial quarters of barley, with the Elgin boll of 32 pints to a firloft, and four firlofts to a boll: and Tables V. and VI. contain the same comparisons with regard to oats, reckoned at the rate of five barley firlofts to a boll of oats: and consequently these Tables will be applied to their respective kinds of grain, as Tables I. and II. are applied to wheat as above.

In Table VII. is exhibited the weight, in avoirdupois weight, of any quantity of oatmeal, reckoned at the usual understanding of the county that 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois make a pound Dutch, 16 pounds a stone, and 9 stones a boll: and its application may be thus shown. If a farmer has engaged to deliver 12 bolls of oatmeal according to the practice of the county, he will see, on turning to Table VII. and finding 12 bolls in the left-hand column, that he has to deliver 16 hundredweights, 3 quarters and 14 pounds avoirdupois.

Table VIII. contains a comparison between the price of the abovementioned boll of oatmeal, and a hundredweight of the same calculated for every 1 s. per boll, from 15 s. to 45 s. inclusive. The application of this Table is exactly similar to that of Table II. Thus, if a farmer has to dispose of oatmeal at 21 s. per customary Elgin boll, he has only to look into Table VII. and find 21 s. in the left-hand column, and opposite thereto appears 14 s. 11 d. the sum at which he may dispose of his meal per cwt.

Tables IX. and X. form the same comparisons in regard to weight and value of barley-meal of 12 stones to the boll, as Tables VII. and VIII. do in regard to oatmeal, and are therefore to be used in the same manner.

TABLES OF COMPARISON.

TABLE I.—For converting the ELGINSHIRE Wheat Measures into IMPERIAL Measures.

Elgin Wheat Measures.	Imperial Measures.	Elgin Wheat Measures.	Imperial Measures.	Elgin Wheat Measures.	Imperial Measures.
	Q. B. P. G. P. 100th parts.		Q. B. P. G. P. 100th parts.		Q. B. P. G. P. 100th parts.
Lippies 1	0 0 0 0 4 21+	Bolls 32	16 6 3 0 1 0+	Bolls 72	37 7 0 1 6 25+
2	0 0 0 1 0 42+	33	17 2 3 1 6 53+	73	38 3 1 1 3 78+
3	0 0 0 1 4 63+	34	17 7 0 1 4 6+	74	38 7 2 1 1 31+
Pecks 1	0 0 1 0 0 85—	35	18 3 1 1 1 59+	75	39 3 3 0 6 85—
2	0 0 2 0 1 69+	36	18 7 2 0 7 13—	76	40 0 0 0 4 38—
3	0 0 3 0 2 54—	37	19 3 3 0 4 66—	77	40 4 1 0 1 91—
Firlots 1	0 1 0 0 3 38+	38	20 0 0 0 2 19—	78	41 0 1 1 7 44—
2	0 2 0 0 6 77—	39	20 4 0 1 7 72—	79	41 4 2 1 4 97+
3	0 3 0 1 2 15—	40	21 0 1 1 5 25+	80	42 0 3 1 2 50+
Bolls 1	0 4 0 1 5 53+	41	21 4 2 1 2 78+	81	42 5 0 1 0 3+
2	1 0 1 1 3 6+	42	22 0 3 1 0 31+	82	43 1 1 0 5 56+
3	1 4 2 1 0 59+	43	22 5 0 0 5 84+	83	43 5 2 0 3 10—
4	2 0 3 0 6 12+	44	23 1 1 0 3 38—	84	44 1 3 0 0 63—
5	2 5 0 0 3 66—	45	23 5 2 0 0 91—	85	44 5 3 1 6 16—
6	3 1 1 0 1 19—	46	24 1 2 1 6 44—	86	45 2 0 1 3 69—
7	3 5 1 1 6 72—	47	24 5 3 1 3 97	87	45 6 1 1 1 22+
8	4 1 2 1 4 25+	48	25 2 0 1 1 50+	88	46 2 2 0 6 75+
9	4 5 3 1 1 78+	49	25 6 1 0 7 3+	89	46 6 3 0 4 28+
10	5 2 0 0 7 31+	50	26 2 2 0 4 56+	90	47 3 0 0 1 81+
11	5 6 1 0 4 84+	51	26 6 3 0 2 10—	91	47 7 0 1 7 35—
12	6 2 2 0 2 38—	52	27 2 3 1 7 63—	92	48 3 1 1 4 88—
13	6 6 2 1 7 91—	53	27 7 0 1 5 16—	93	48 7 2 1 2 41—
14	7 2 3 1 5 44—	54	28 3 1 1 2 69—	94	49 3 3 0 7 94+
15	7 7 0 1 2 97—	55	28 7 2 1 0 22+	95	50 0 0 0 5 47+
16	8 3 1 1 0 50+	56	29 3 3 0 5 75+	96	50 4 1 0 3 0+
17	8 7 2 0 6 3+	57	30 0 0 0 3 28+	97	51 0 2 0 0 53+
18	9 3 3 0 3 56+	58	30 4 1 0 0 81+	98	51 4 2 1 6 7—
19	10 0 0 0 1 9+	59	31 0 1 1 6 35—	99	52 0 3 1 3 60—
20	10 4 0 1 6 63—	60	31 4 2 1 3 88—	100	52 5 0 1 1 13—
21	11 0 1 1 4 16—	61	32 0 3 1 1 41—	200	105 2 1 0 2 26—
22	11 4 2 1 1 69—	62	32 5 0 0 6 94—	300	157 7 1 1 3 38+
23	12 0 3 0 7 22—	63	33 1 1 0 4 47+	400	210 4 2 0 4 51+
24	12 5 0 0 4 75+	64	33 5 2 0 2 0+	500	263 1 2 1 5 64—
25	13 1 1 0 2 28+	65	34 1 2 1 7 53+	600	315 6 3 0 6 77—
26	13 5 1 1 7 81+	66	34 5 3 1 5 6+	700	368 3 3 1 7 89+
27	14 1 2 1 5 34+	67	35 2 0 1 2 60—	800	421 1 0 1 1 2+
28	14 5 3 1 2 88—	68	35 6 1 1 0 13—	900	473 6 1 0 2 15—
29	15 2 0 1 0 41—	69	36 2 2 0 5 66—	1000	526 3 1 1 3 28—
30	15 6 1 0 5 94—	70	36 6 3 0 3 19—		
31	16 2 2 0 3 47—	71	37 3 0 0 0 72+		

TABLE II.—Value of an IMPERIAL Quarter of Wheat, Peas or Beans, compared with the Price of an ELGIN Boll of 22 Pints to the Firlot.

Price of an Elgin Boll.	Value of an Imperial Quarter.	Price of an Elgin Boll.	Value of an Imperial Quarter.	Price of an Elgin Boll.	Value of an Imperial Quarter.
s.	£. s. d.	s.	£. s. d.	s.	£. s. d.
15 - -	1 8 6	26 - -	2 9 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 - -	3 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
16 - -	1 10 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 - -	2 11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 - -	3 12 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
17 - -	1 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 - -	2 13 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 - -	3 14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
18 - -	1 14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 - -	2 15 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 - -	3 16 -
19 - -	1 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 - -	2 17 -	41 - -	3 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
20 - -	1 18 -	31 - -	2 18 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 - -	3 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
21 - -	1 19 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 - -	3 - 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 - -	4 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
22 - -	2 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 - -	3 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 - -	4 3 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
23 - -	2 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 - -	3 4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	45 - -	4 5 6
24 - -	2 5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 - -	3 6 6		
25 - -	2 7 6	36 - -	3 8 4 $\frac{3}{4}$		

TABLE III.—For converting the ELGINSHIRE Barley Measures into IMPERIAL Measures.

Elgin Barley Measures.	Imperial Measures.	Elgin Barley Measures.	Imperial Measures.	Elgin Barley Measures.	Imperial Measures.
	Q. B. P. G. P. 100th parts.		Q. B. P. G. P. 100th parts.		Q. B. P. G. P. 100th parts.
Lippies 1	0 0 0 0 6 13—	Bolls 32	24 4 0 0 1 46—	Bolls 72	55 1 0 0 3 28—
2	0 0 0 1 4 25+	33	25 2 0 1 1 50+	73	55 7 0 1 3 32+
3	0 0 1 0 2 38—	34	26 0 1 0 1 55—	74	56 5 1 0 3 37—
Pecks 1	0 0 1 1 0 50+	35	26 6 1 1 1 59+	75	57 3 1 1 3 41+
2	0 0 3 0 1 1—	36	27 4 2 0 1 64—	76	58 1 2 0 3 46—
3	0 1 0 1 1 51—	37	28 2 2 1 1 68+	77	58 7 2 1 3 50+
Firlots 1	0 1 2 0 2 1+	38	29 0 3 0 1 73—	78	59 5 3 0 3 55—
2	0 3 0 0 4 2+	39	29 6 3 1 1 77+	79	60 3 3 1 3 59+
3	0 4 2 0 6 3+	40	30 5 0 0 1 82—	80	61 2 0 0 3 64—
Bolls 1	0 6 0 1 0 5—	41	31 3 0 1 1 87—	81	62 0 0 1 3 69—
2	1 4 1 0 0 9+	42	32 1 1 0 1 91+	82	62 6 1 0 3 73+
3	2 2 1 1 0 14—	43	32 7 1 1 1 96—	83	63 4 1 1 2 78—
4	3 0 2 0 0 18+	44	33 5 2 0 2 0+	84	64 2 2 0 3 82+
5	3 6 2 1 0 23—	45	34 3 2 1 2 5—	85	65 0 2 1 3 87—
6	4 4 3 0 0 27+	46	35 1 3 0 2 9+	86	65 6 3 0 3 91+
7	5 2 3 1 0 32—	47	35 7 3 1 2 14—	87	66 4 3 1 3 96—
8	6 1 0 0 0 36+	48	36 6 0 0 2 18+	88	67 3 0 0 4 0+
9	6 7 0 1 0 41—	49	37 4 0 1 2 23—	89	68 1 0 1 4 5—
10	7 5 1 0 0 45+	50	38 2 1 0 2 27+	90	68 7 1 0 4 9+
11	8 3 1 1 0 50+	51	39 0 1 1 2 32+	91	69 5 1 1 4 14—
12	9 1 2 0 0 55—	52	39 6 2 0 2 37—	92	70 3 2 0 4 19—
13	9 7 2 1 0 59+	53	40 4 2 1 2 41+	93	71 1 2 1 4 23+
14	10 5 3 0 0 64—	54	41 2 3 0 2 46—	94	71 7 3 0 4 28—
15	11 3 3 1 0 68+	55	42 0 3 1 2 50+	95	72 5 3 1 4 32+
16	12 2 0 0 0 73—	56	42 7 0 0 2 55—	96	73 4 0 0 4 37—
17	13 0 0 1 0 77+	57	43 5 0 1 2 59+	97	74 2 0 1 4 41+
18	13 6 1 0 0 82—	58	44 3 1 0 2 64—	98	75 0 1 0 4 46—
19	14 4 1 1 0 86+	59	45 1 1 1 2 68+	99	75 6 1 1 4 50+
20	15 2 2 0 0 91—	60	45 7 2 0 2 73—	100	76 4 2 0 4 55—
21	16 0 2 1 0 96—	61	46 5 2 1 2 78—	200	153 1 0 1 1 10—
22	16 6 3 0 1 0+	62	47 3 3 0 2 82+	300	229 5 2 1 5 65—
23	17 4 3 1 1 5—	63	48 1 3 1 2 87—	400	306 2 1 0 2 20—
24	18 3 0 0 1 9+	64	49 0 0 0 2 91+	500	382 6 3 0 6 75—
25	19 1 0 1 1 14—	65	49 6 0 1 2 96—	600	459 3 1 1 3 30—
26	19 7 1 0 1 18+	66	50 4 1 0 3 0+	700	535 7 3 1 7 85—
27	20 5 1 1 1 23—	67	51 2 1 1 3 5—	800	612 4 2 0 4 40—
28	21 3 2 0 1 27+	68	52 0 2 0 3 9+	900	689 1 0 1 0 95—
29	22 1 2 1 1 32—	69	52 6 2 1 3 14—	1000	765 5 2 1 5 49+
30	22 7 3 0 1 36+	70	53 4 3 0 3 18+		
31	23 5 3 1 1 41+	71	54 2 3 1 3 23+		

TABLE IV.—Value of an IMPERIAL Quarter of Barley or Bear, compared with the Price of an ELGIN Boll of 32 Pints to a Firlot.

Price of an Elgin Boll.	Value of an Imperial Quarter.	Price of an Elgin Boll.	Value of an Imperial Quarter.	Price of an Elgin Boll.	Value of an Imperial Quarter.
s.	£. s. d.	s.	£. s. d.	s.	£. s. d.
15 - -	- 19 7	26 - -	1 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 - -	2 8 4
16 - -	1 - 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 - -	1 15 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 - -	2 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
17 - -	1 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 - -	1 16 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 - -	2 10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
18 - -	1 3 6	29 - -	1 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 - -	2 12 3
19 - -	1 4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 - -	1 19 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	41 - -	2 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 - -	1 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 - -	2 0 6	42 - -	2 14 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
21 - -	1 7 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 - -	2 1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 - -	2 16 2
22 - -	1 8 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 - -	2 3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 - -	2 17 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
23 - -	1 10 - $\frac{1}{2}$	34 - -	2 4 5	45 - -	2 18 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
24 - -	1 11 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 - -	2 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
25 - -	1 12 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 - -	2 7 - $\frac{1}{4}$		

TABLE V.—For converting ELGINSHIRE Oat Bolls of Five Barley Firlots to IMPERIAL Measures.

Elgin Measures for Oats.	Imperial Measures.	Elgin Measures for Oats.	Imperial Measures.	Elgin Measures for Oats.	Imperial Measures.
	Q. B. P. G. P. 100th parts.		Q. B. P. G. P. 100th parts.		Q. B. P. G. P. 100th parts.
Lippies 1	0 0 0 0 6 13—	Bolls 31	29 5 1 0 7 76+	Bolls 71	67 7 2 1 2 4—
2	0 0 0 1 4 25+	32	30 5 0 0 1 82—	72	68 7 1 0 4 9+
3	0 0 1 0 2 38—	33	31 4 2 1 3 88—	73	69 6 3 1 6 15+
Pecks 1	0 0 1 1 0 50+	34	32 4 1 0 5 93+	74	70 6 2 1 0 21—
2	0 0 3 0 1 1—	35	33 3 3 1 7 99+	75	71 6 1 0 2 27—
3	0 1 0 1 1 51—	36	34 3 2 1 2 5—	76	72 5 3 1 4 32+
Firlots 1	0 1 2 0 2 1+	37	35 3 1 0 4 10+	77	73 5 2 0 6 38—
2	0 3 0 0 4 2+	38	36 2 3 1 6 16+	78	74 5 1 0 0 44—
3	0 4 2 0 6 3+	39	37 2 2 1 0 22—	79	75 4 3 1 2 49+
4	0 6 0 1 0 5—	40	38 2 1 0 2 27+	80	76 4 2 0 4 55—
Bolls 1	0 7 2 1 2 6—	41	39 1 3 1 4 33+	81	77 4 0 1 6 61—
2	1 7 1 0 4 11+	42	40 1 2 0 6 39—	82	78 3 3 1 0 66+
3	2 6 3 1 6 17+	43	41 1 1 0 0 45—	83	79 3 2 0 2 72+
4	3 6 2 1 0 23—	44	42 0 3 1 2 50+	84	80 3 0 1 4 78—
5	4 6 1 0 2 28+	45	43 0 2 0 4 56—	85	81 2 3 0 6 13+
6	5 5 3 1 4 34+	46	44 0 0 1 6 62—	86	82 2 2 0 0 89+
7	6 5 2 0 6 40—	47	44 7 3 1 0 67+	87	83 2 0 1 2 95—
8	7 5 1 0 0 45+	48	45 7 2 0 2 73—	88	84 1 3 0 5 0+
9	8 4 3 1 2 51+	49	46 7 0 1 4 79—	89	85 1 1 1 7 6+
10	9 4 2 0 4 57—	50	47 6 3 0 6 84+	90	86 1 0 1 1 12—
11	10 4 0 1 6 63—	51	48 6 2 0 0 90+	91	87 0 3 0 3 18—
12	11 3 3 1 0 68+	52	49 6 0 1 2 96—	92	88 0 1 1 5 23+
13	12 3 2 0 2 74—	53	50 5 3 0 5 1+	93	89 0 0 0 7 29—
14	13 3 0 1 4 80—	54	51 5 1 1 7 7+	94	89 7 3 0 1 35—
15	14 2 3 0 6 85+	55	52 5 0 1 1 13—	95	90 7 1 1 3 40+
16	15 2 2 0 0 91—	56	53 4 3 0 3 18+	96	91 7 0 0 5 46—
17	16 2 0 1 2 97—	57	54 4 1 1 5 24+	97	92 6 2 1 7 52—
18	17 1 3 0 5 2+	58	55 4 0 0 7 30—	98	93 6 1 1 1 57+
19	18 1 1 1 7 8+	59	56 3 3 0 1 36—	99	94 6 0 0 3 63—
20	19 1 0 1 1 14—	60	57 3 1 1 3 41+	100	95 5 2 1 5 69—
21	20 0 3 0 3 19+	61	58 3 0 0 5 47—	200	191 3 1 1 3 37+
22	21 0 1 1 5 25+	62	59 2 2 1 7 53—	300	287 1 0 1 1 6+
23	22 0 0 0 7 31—	63	60 2 1 1 1 58+	400	382 6 3 0 6 75—
24	22 7 3 0 1 36+	64	61 2 0 0 3 64—	500	478 4 2 0 4 43+
25	23 7 1 1 3 42+	65	62 1 2 1 5 70—	600	574 2 1 0 2 12+
26	24 7 0 0 5 48—	66	63 1 1 0 7 75+	700	669 7 3 1 7 81—
27	25 6 2 1 7 50—	67	64 1 0 0 1 81+	800	765 5 2 1 5 49+
28	26 6 1 1 1 59+	68	65 0 2 1 3 87—	900	861 3 1 1 3 18+
29	27 6 0 0 3 65—	69	66 0 1 0 5 92+	1000	957 1 0 1 0 87—
30	28 5 2 1 5 71—	70	66 7 3 1 7 98+		

TABLE VI.—Value of an IMPERIAL Quarter of Oats, compared with the Price of an ELGIN Boll of Five Firlots.

Price of an Elgin Boll.	Value of an Imperial Quarter.	Price of an Elgin Boll.	Value of an Imperial Quarter.	Price of an Elgin Boll.	Value of an Imperial Quarter.
s.	£. s. d.	s.	£. s. d.	s.	£. s. d.
15 - -	- 15 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 - -	1 7 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 - -	1 17 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
16 - -	- 16 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 - -	1 8 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 - -	1 18 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
17 - -	- 17 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 - -	1 9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 - -	1 19 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
18 - -	- 18 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 - -	1 10 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 - -	2 - 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
19 - -	- 19 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 - -	1 11 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 - -	2 1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
20 - -	1 - 11	31 - -	1 12 5	41 - -	2 2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
21 - -	1 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 - -	1 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 - -	2 3 11
22 - -	1 3 -	33 - -	1 14 6	43 - -	2 4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
23 - -	1 4 - $\frac{1}{2}$	34 - -	1 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 - -	2 6 -
24 - -	1 5 1	35 - -	1 16 7	45 - -	2 7 - $\frac{1}{2}$
25 - -	1 6 1 $\frac{3}{4}$				

TABLE IX.—For converting BEAR MEAL at 12 Stones, or 210 Pounds per Boll, into AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Elgin Measures.	Avoirdupois Weight.				Elgin Measures.	Avoirdupois Weight.				Elgin Measures.	Avoirdupois Weight.			
	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Pounds.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Pounds.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Pounds.
Lippies 1	0	0	0	3 $\frac{9}{16}$	Bolls 32	3	0	0	0	Bolls 71	6	13	0	14
2	0	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	33	3	1	3	14	72	6	15	0	0
3	0	0	0	9 $\frac{9}{16}$	34	3	3	3	0	73	6	16	3	14
Pecks 1	0	0	0	13 $\frac{1}{8}$	35	3	5	2	14	74	6	18	3	0
2	0	0	0	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	3	7	2	0	75	7	0	2	14
3	0	0	1	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	37	3	9	1	14	76	7	2	2	0
Firlots 1	0	0	1	24 $\frac{3}{8}$	38	3	11	1	0	77	7	4	1	14
2	0	0	3	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	3	13	0	14	78	7	6	1	0
3	0	1	1	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	3	15	0	0	79	7	8	0	14
Bolls 1	0	1	3	14	41	3	16	3	14	80	7	10	0	0
2	0	3	3	0	42	3	18	3	0	81	7	11	3	14
3	0	5	2	14	43	4	0	2	14	82	7	13	3	0
4	0	7	2	0	44	4	2	2	0	83	7	15	2	14
5	0	9	1	14	45	4	4	1	14	84	7	17	2	0
6	0	11	1	0	46	4	6	1	0	85	7	19	1	14
7	0	13	0	14	47	4	8	0	14	86	8	1	1	0
8	0	15	0	0	48	4	10	0	0	87	8	3	0	14
9	0	16	3	14	49	4	11	3	14	88	8	5	0	0
10	0	18	3	0	50	4	13	3	0	89	8	6	3	14
11	1	0	2	14	51	4	15	2	14	90	8	8	3	0
12	1	2	2	0	52	4	17	2	0	91	8	10	2	14
13	1	4	1	14	53	4	19	1	14	92	8	12	2	0
14	1	6	1	0	54	5	1	1	0	93	8	14	1	14
15	1	8	0	14	55	5	3	0	14	94	8	16	1	0
16	1	10	0	0	56	5	5	0	0	95	8	18	0	14
17	1	11	3	14	57	5	6	3	14	96	9	0	0	0
18	1	13	3	0	58	5	8	3	0	97	9	1	3	14
19	1	15	2	14	59	5	10	2	14	98	9	3	3	0
20	1	17	2	0	60	5	12	2	0	99	9	5	2	14
21	1	19	1	14	61	5	14	1	14	100	9	7	2	0
22	2	1	1	0	62	5	16	1	0	200	18	15	0	0
23	2	3	0	14	63	5	18	0	14	300	28	2	2	0
24	2	5	0	0	64	6	0	0	0	400	37	10	0	0
25	2	6	3	14	65	6	1	3	14	500	46	17	2	0
26	2	8	3	0	66	6	3	3	0	600	56	5	0	0
27	2	10	2	14	67	6	5	2	14	700	65	12	2	0
28	2	12	2	0	68	6	7	2	0	800	75	0	0	0
29	2	14	1	14	69	6	9	1	14	900	84	7	2	0
30	2	16	1	0										
31	2	18	0	14	70	6	11	1	0	1000	93	15	0	0

TABLE X.—Value of a HUNDREDWEIGHT of BARLEY MEAL, compared with the Price of an ELGIN BOLL of 12 Stones Dutch, or 210 Pounds Avoirdupois.

Price of an Elgin Boll.		Value of a Hundredweight.			Price of an Elgin Boll.		Value of a Hundredweight.			Price of an Elgin Boll.		Value of a Hundredweight.		
s.		£.	s.	d.	s.		£.	s.	d.	s.		£.	s.	d.
15	-	-	8	-	26	-	-	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	-	-	19	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
16	-	-	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	-	-	14	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	38	-	-	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
17	-	-	9	- $\frac{3}{4}$	28	-	-	14	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	-	-	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	-	-	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	-	-	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	-	-	1	1 4
19	-	-	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	-	-	16	-	41	-	-	1	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	-	-	10	8	31	-	-	16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	-	-	1	2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
21	-	-	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	-	-	17	- $\frac{3}{4}$	43	-	-	1	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
22	-	-	11	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	33	-	-	17	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	-	-	1	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	-	-	12	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	-	-	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	-	-	1	4 -
24	-	-	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	-	-	18	8					
25	-	-	13	4	36	-	-	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$					

NAIRNSHIRE.

IN this county as in Elginshire measures were adopted soon after the passing of the Act of 5th Geo. 4, for having the relative proportions between the old and new standards ascertained; and a set of calculations of these proportions were made by the Rev. Peter Merson, teacher of mathematics in the academy at Elgin, founded, so far as related to the contents of the vessel which formed the foundation of all measures of capacity used in the county, on a measurement made several years before by the late professor, Sir John Leslie, of Edinburgh. The sheriff afterwards, as required by the Act, impanelled a jury, before which the necessary evidence was laid. A copy of the Report made by Mr. Merson, and of the Verdict of the Jury, is herewith sent.

Very few transactions in grain are carried on by the old weights and measures in Nairnshire; but the sale of meal by the old weight is almost universal. For the last three years the fiars have been struck exclusively by the Imperial standards, and for three years preceding by both the Imperial and the old.

The foundation of all local measures of capacity in Nairnshire, both for liquids and dry goods, (except the wheat measure, the Elginshire wheat measure being now uniformly used in Nairnshire, when the Imperial measure is not employed,) is the Nairn pint or the content of a tin jug called the pint stoup; which, according to Professor Leslie's measurement, was found to contain 26,850 troy grains of pure water, at 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer; and therefore, the content of the Nairn pint was ascertained to be 106.354 cubic inches.

For the more easily comprehending the following Tables, and to avoid any confusion from the different capacities of Scots and English pints, it may be proper to explain, as under the Elginshire head, that for the measurement of all liquids, the Nairn pint is subdivided into 2 chopins, 4 mutchkins, or 16 gills; and its multiples are the quart of 2 pints and the gallon of 8 pints. Hence, the various denominations will stand in cubic inches and Imperial measures, as follows, viz.:

OLD NAIRN MEASURES.					IMPERIAL MEASURES.				
					Cub. In.	Gall.	Qts.	Pts.	100th parts.
Gallon	-	-	8 pints	-	850.835—	3	0	0	2 19+
Quart	-	-	2 do.	-	212.709—	0	3	0	0 55—
Pint	-	-	Standard	-	106.354+	0	1	1	0 27+
Chopin	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint	-	53.177+	0	0	1	2 14—
Mutchkin	-	-	$\frac{1}{4}$ do.	-	26.589—	0	0	0	3 7—
Gill	-	-	$\frac{1}{16}$ do.	-	6.647+	0	0	0	0 77—

All kinds of grain are most generally sold by the Imperial quarter of 8 bushels; but Wheat is occasionally sold by the Elgin old wheat boll, described under the Elginshire head.

Peas and beans can hardly be called articles of commerce in Nairnshire, and the striking of the fiars of these grains has been discontinued for the last two years, on account of the impossibility of obtaining proper evidence. The old measure which was used for peas and beans is the Elgin wheat boll.

Barley, when not sold by the Imperial quarter, is sold by the Nairn boll of 128 Nairn pints, which boll is subdivided into firlots, pecks and lippies, of which 4 firlots make a boll, 4 pecks a firlot, and 4 lippies a peck. These different denominations contain as follows, viz.:

NAIRN MEASURES.		CONTENT.		IMPERIAL MEASURES.					
				Cub. In.	Qr.	B.	P.	G.	100th parts.
Boll	-	-	128 Nairn pints	13613.353+	0	6	0	1	0 78—
FirLOT	-	-	32 ditto	3403.338+	0	1	2	0	2 19+
Peck	-	-	8 ditto	850.835—	0	0	1	1	0 55—
Lippy	-	-	2 ditto	212.709—	0	0	0	0	6 14—

The above boll is to the Imperial quarter as .76714242 to 1.

Oats, when the Imperial measure is not employed, are sold by the old Nairn boll of 5 barley firlots, without any subdivision; quantities less than a boll being reckoned as in barley measure.

NAIRN MEASURES.		CONTENT.		IMPERIAL MEASURES.					
				Cub. In.	Qr.	B.	P.	G.	100th parts.
Boll	-	-	160 Nairn pints	17016.692—	0	7	2	1	2 97+

The above boll is to the Imperial quarter as .95892803 to 1.

All the above measures are net.

Oatmeal

Oatmeal and barley-meal by a weighed boll of 9 stones, allowing 16 pounds to a stone and $17\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois to a pound. The boll is subdivided into 4 firlots, 16 pecks, or 64 lippies, and hence these denominations, reduced to avoirdupois weight, will stand as follows, viz.:

NAME.							AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.				
							Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.	Oz.	Dr.
Boll	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	17	8	0
Firlot	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	11	6	0
Peck	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	9	13	8
Lippie	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	7	6

Oatmeal has sometimes been sold by the hundredweight of 112 pounds avoirdupois.

18 October 1833.

John Cuninghame, Sheriff.

REPORT on the Weights and Measures used in the County of Nairn, as compared with the Standards established by Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 74, drawn up in obedience to Directions from Alexander Falconer, Esq., Sheriff Substitute, and His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County of Nairn, by the Rev. Peter Merson, Mathematical Teacher in the Elgin Academy.

I. Weights.

THE standards of weight appointed by the above-recited Act are the troy and avoirdupois pounds already in use, the former being divided into 5,760 grains, and the latter containing 7,000 such grains. The customary subdivisions of these pounds are continued, viz.: the troy pound to contain 12 ounces, the ounce, 20 pennyweights, and the pennyweight, 24 grains; and the avoirdupois pound to be divided into 16 ounces, and each ounce into 16 drams.

With regard to the weights heretofore used in the county of Nairn, the above weights have been long applied to various kinds of goods, particularly such as were imported from England; but articles produced within the county, and used for home consumption, have been generally sold by weights established by local custom. Of these weights, the one chiefly used as a standard has been the Dutch pound, which has always been considered here as equivalent to $17\frac{1}{2}$ avoirdupois ounces. Of hay, cheese, feathers and salt butter, 21 Dutch pounds are allowed to a stone; but fresh butter has been usually sold in the Nairn market by the pound of 24 ounces avoirdupois. Green or untanned hides, butcher meat of all kinds, and honey, have also been sold by the Dutch pound of $17\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; salt by the bushel of 56 lbs. avoirdupois, divided into 4 pecks of 14 lbs. each. Meal, whether from oats, barley or peas, has been sold by the boll of 9 stones allowing 16 lbs. to a stone, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois to a pound. The boll is subdivided into 4 firlots, 16 pecks, or 64 lippies; and hence these denominations, reduced to avoirdupois weight, will stand as follows, viz.:

NAME.							AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.				
							Cwt.	Qr.	Lb.	Oz.	Dr.
Boll	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	17	8	0
Firlot	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	11	6	0
Peck	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	9	13	8
Lippy	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	7	6

II. Lineal Measures.

The standard of lineal measure established by the Act, is the yard of 36 inches, or three feet, which is already used in this county for most purposes. There is, however, in the custody of the dean of guild of Nairn an iron elwand, the distance between the projections of which measures 37 and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. From this measurement, as well as a mark on the upper projection, resembling (though much corroded) the figure of a crown, it is presumed this elwand is a copy from the standard Scots ell kept in the Council Chamber of Edinburgh. The only use to which the Nairn standard has of late years been applied, has been to correct the measures used in markets for the sale of harn, plaiding and other coarse fabrics; and in doing so the distance has been taken, not between the two projections, but from the inside of the lower projection, quite to the top, making the ell to consist of $38\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and thus assimilating it to the standard ell used for the same purposes in the neighbouring county of Moray.

Ditches, dykes and similar agricultural works, have been usually measured and contracted for by workmen, by the Scotch chain of 24 standard ells. The standard Scotch ell was long considered as measuring exactly $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but by late trials, as well as the

findings of the Edinburgh jury on the new weights and measures, it is ascertained to measure 37.0598 inches; and hence the chain, according to the old account, would measure 74 4 feet, or 74 feet 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ inches, and by the new measurement only 74.1176 feet, or 74 feet 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ inches of the Imperial standard.

III. Superficial and Land Measure.

In regard to superficial measures of all kinds, the Act appoints the square yard to be the standard, which has hitherto been applied in the county of Nairn to the measurement of the works of carpenters, masons and other artificers, as well as most general purposes.

With respect to the measurement of land, the Act appoints as the standard measures the same denominations as have hitherto passed under the name of English land measure, viz. that the acre shall contain 4 roods, each rood 40 poles, and each pole 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ square yards. This measurement is usually applied by means of an iron chain, 22 yards, or 66 feet long, divided into 100 links, so that 10 square chains, or 100,000 square links, make an Imperial acre.

In this county the Scotch acre has been in most general use, containing 10 square chains, or 100,000 square links of the Scotch chain, and subdivided into 4 roods, each rood into 40 falls, and each fall containing 36 square ells. In consequence of the difference already stated in the length of the Scotch ell and Scotch chain, a corresponding difference takes place in the measure of the Scotch acre. The value of the different denominations of Scotch measure is exhibited in the following Table, according to both statements, in Imperial measures :

Scotch Measures.	Scotch Ell, reckoned 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches.						Scotch Ell, reckoned 37.0598 Inches.					
	Imperial Measures.						Imperial Measures.					
	Sq. Feet.	A.	R.	P.	Y.	100th parts.	Sq. Feet.	A.	R.	P.	Y.	100th parts.
Acre - -	55353.6	1	1	3	9	65	54937.151 +	1	1	1	23	88—
Rood - -	13838.4	0	1	10	25	10	13734.288 —	0	1	10	13	53 +
Fall - -	345.96	0	0	1	8	19	343.357 +	0	0	1	7	90 +
Ell - -	9.61	0	0	0	1	7	9 538—	0	0	0	1	6—

IV. Measures of Capacity.

The standard appointed by the Act for all measures of capacity, whether of liquids or of dry goods, is the Imperial gallon, containing (section 5) 10 lbs. avoirdupois, or 70,000 troy grains of pure water, at 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, which, at the rate of 252,458 troy grains to a cubic inch, as stated in the same section, gives 277.274 cubic inches as the content of the Imperial gallon. The gallon is subdivided, according to the Act, into 4 quarts, or 8 pints; and, according to the standards verified in Exchequer, the pint is divided into 4 gills. The multiples stated in the Act are, that 2 gallons make a peck, 4 pecks a bushel, and 8 bushels a quarter.

The foundation of the local measures of capacity in the county of Nairn, both for liquids and dry goods, is the Nairn pint, or the content of a tin jug called the pint stoup, which having some years ago been submitted to the examination and measurement of Professor Leslie, of Edinburgh, was found to contain 26,850 troy grains of pure water, at 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. At the rate above stated, therefore, of 252,458 troy grains to a cubic inch, this measurement will give 106.354 cubic inches as the content of the Nairn pint, from which the following Tables are computed.

1st. Liquid Measures.

For the measurement of Liquids the Nairn Standard is the above pint divided into 2 chopins, 4 mutchkins, or 16 gills, and its multiples are the quart of 2 pints, and gallon of 8 pints; the values of which, both in cubic inches and Imperial measures, are contained in the following Table:

NAIRN MEASURES.				IMPERIAL MEASURES.					
				Cub. Inches.	Gal.	Qts.	P.	G.	100th parts.
Gallon, 8 pints	-	-	-	850.835—	3	0	0	2	19 +
Quart, 2 ditto	-	-	-	212.709—	0	3	0	0	55—
Pint, standard	-	-	-	106.354 +	0	1	1	0	27 +
Chopin, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint	-	-	-	53.177 +	0	0	1	2	14—
Mutchkin, $\frac{1}{4}$ ditto	-	-	-	26.589—	0	0	0	3	7—
Gill, $\frac{1}{8}$ ditto	-	-	-	6.647 +	0	0	0	0	77

2d. Dry Measure.

Of these there are different sorts, according as they are applied to the measurement of wheat, barley or oats. It may also be observed that the measures for peas, beans and rye are the same as for wheat. This was also the case with meal, when a good many years ago it was sold by measure; and hence it is that the wheat and meal measures are considered as synonymous terms in common language.

1. For wheat, peas, beans and rye: The measures of these kinds of grain are regulated by the firloft, of which 4 make a boll, and which is subdivided into 4 pecks or 16 lippies. It appears that the Nairn wheat firloft contained 24 Nairn pints; but of late years sales have been effected chiefly by the Morayshire wheat measures. Reckoning, therefore, the firloft to contain 24 Nairn pints, the different denominations of the wheat measure will contain as follows:

NAIRN MEASURES.			CONTENT.		IMPERIAL MEASURES.						
					Cub. In.	Qr.	B.	P.	G.	Pts.	100th parts.
Boll	-	-	96	Nairn pints	10210.015+	0	4	2	0	6	58+
Firloft	-	-	24	ditto	2552.504—	0	1	0	1	1	65—
Peck	-	-	6	ditto	638.126—	0	0	1	0	2	41+
Lippy	-	-	1 ½	ditto	159.531+	0	0	0	0	4	60+

The above boll is to the Imperial boll as .57535681 to 1.

The Elgin or Morayshire wheat quarter above mentioned contains 88 Elgin pints, of 106.156 cubic inches; and hence its content and that of its subdivisions, as ascertained by the Elgin jury, stand as follows:

ELGIN MEASURES.			CONTENT.		IMPERIAL MEASURES.						
					Cub. In.	Qr.	B.	P.	G.	Pts.	100th parts.
Boll	-	-	88	Elgin pints	9341.752—	0	4	0	1	5	53+
Firloft	-	-	22	ditto	2335.438—	0	1	0	0	3	38+
Peck	-	-	5 ½	ditto	583.859+	0	0	1	0	0	85—
Lippy	-	-	1 ⅜	ditto	145.965—	0	0	0	0	4	21+

The above boll is to the Imperial quarter as .52642827 to 1.

2. For barley: This is regulated by the barley firloft containing 32 Nairn pints, with the same multiple and subdivisions as the wheat firloft; and hence the different denominations will contain as follows, viz.:

NAIRN MEASURES.			CONTENT.		IMPERIAL MEASURES.						
					Cub. In.	Qr.	B.	P.	G.	Pts.	100th parts.
Boll	-	-	128	Nairn pints	13613.353+	0	6	0	1	0	78—
Firloft	-	-	32	ditto	3403.338+	0	1	2	0	2	19+
Peck	-	-	8	ditto	850.835—	0	0	1	1	0	55—
Lippy	-	-	2	ditto	212.709—	0	0	0	0	6	14—

The above boll is to the Imperial quarter as .76714242 to 1.

3. For oats: This is reckoned by the boll of 5 barley firlofts without any subdivision; quantities less than a boll being reckoned as in barley measure:

NAIRN MEASURES.			CONTENT.		IMPERIAL MEASURES.						
					Cub. In.	Qr.	B.	P.	G.	Pts.	100th parts.
Boll	-	-	160	Nairn pints	17016.692—	0	7	2	1	2	97+

The above boll is to the Imperial quarter as .95892803 to 1.

With regard to that species of grain raised in the higher parts of the county called "black oats," the measure is regulated by the boll, for which from 5 to 10 barley firlofts are allowed, according to the quantity which is considered necessary to yield a boll of meal. In sales, this quantity is ascertained from the judgment of a sworn proofman; but, from its uncertainty, no definite proportion can be stated between this boll and the Imperial standards.

V. Heaped Measure.

It is ordered that certain articles enumerated in the Act, sec. 9, when not sold by weight, shall be sold by heaped measure. These articles are coals, culm, lime, fish, potatoes or fruit; and the standard for such heaped measure is the Imperial bushel in a circular form of 19 ½ inches diameter, from outside to outside, and on this as a base to be raised in form of a cone, at least 6 inches in height. It is also enacted that 3 of these heaped bushels shall make a sack, and 12 sacks a chaldron.

Were the articles above mentioned capable of being piled in the form of an exact cone, or brought completely to a point at the height of six inches above the vessel, there would be no difficulty in fixing the allowance proper to be made for heaping; but as that cannot be done

with any degree of exactness on ordinary occasions, considerable difficulty has occurred in determining the measure of a vessel to contain more than a single bushel. In Aberdeen, for the convenience of carting, a measure called a barrel has been adopted, to hold two heaped bushels, or two-thirds of a sack; and in Elgin the sack of three heaped bushels has been adopted as the ordinary standard. The content of the Aberdeen barrel was fixed, it is understood, after repeated trials of the content of a heaped measure, as prescribed in the Act, at $21\frac{1}{2}$ gallons Imperial measure; and the Elgin sack, in conformity thereto, is made to contain $32\frac{1}{4}$ Imperial gallons, stricken measure, that is 8942.086 cubic inches.

In the county of Nairn, coals have been usually sold by the barrel of 84, and the half barrel of 42 Nairn pints: the Nairn barrel has accordingly contained 8933.763 cubic inches, which, by a comparison with the above measure of the sack, appears to be within 8 or 9 cubic inches of its content; and if therefore it shall be resolved to adopt in this county the same method as has been adopted at Elgin, the old stamped measures will be sufficiently accurate for all ordinary purposes.

The general practice in the county of Nairn, in regard to the sale of lime, has been to use a square box, containing a barley firloft; four fills of which are reckoned a boll of shells, or unslaked lime. In filling the box, the shells are raised fairly above the brim, but not heaped.

With regard to herrings, which it is believed is the only species of fish sold in this county by measure, a barrel is generally used containing 63 pints.

As to potatoes, a difference seems to have existed in the mode of measurement in the county and when sold in the town of Nairn. In the county, the fill of the barley firloft is given as 2 pecks of potatoes, and 8 fills to a boll; but in the town 2 fills of the meal or wheat peck of 6 Nairn pints are considered as a peck of potatoes, and 16 pecks are reckoned a boll. In filling the measure in both cases, however, the potatoes are raised fairly above the brim, but not heaped. In the neighbourhood of Nairn, this kind of measurement is known by the provincial term "lucky measure," and seems to be synonymous with what is understood, in Morayshire and the eastern parts of this county, by the name of a "sleik."

Gooseberries and onions are also sold by the meal-peck, in the same way as potatoes are sold in the town of Nairn; and apples, pears, and turnips, are sold by an anker or barrel, containing 21 Nairn pints, the fill of which, heaped, is reckoned a peck.

It may also be observed that by repeated judgments of the Court of Session, in regard to ministers' stipends, it has been found that the Linlithgow firloft is the only standard for those payable in barley, and the standard boll of 8 stones Dutch, for those payable in oatmeal.

For converting the preceding Nairn measures of grain into Imperial quarters, multiply the number of Nairn wheat bolls by .57535681, of barley bolls, by .76714242, and bolls of oats by .95893928; and to convert Imperial measures into Nairn measures, divide by these numbers respectively; or as it will possibly be more generally understood in round numbers, the following proportions come very near the truth, and may be used in practice without material error, viz. the Nairn wheat boll is to the Imperial quarter as 19 to 33, or more exactly, as 42 to 73; the barley boll as 10 to 13, or more exactly, as 56 to 73, and the oat boll as 23 to 24, or 70 to 73.

According to these proportions, therefore, a Nairn boll of wheat, barley, or oats, being supposed to cost 20 s., the value of the Imperial quarter of these kinds of grain would respectively be 34 s. 9 d., 26 s. 0 $\frac{2}{3}$ d., and 20 s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

N.B.—In the preceding calculations, it has been considered sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes, to limit the cubical content to 3 places of decimals, and the Imperial measures to 2 places, or 100th parts of the lowest denomination. In each case where the next decimal place would have been under 5, it has been neglected, and marked thus (+) in the preceding Tables; but where the next figure would have been 5 or above, 1 has been added to the right-hand figure, as being nearer the truth, and such cases are marked thus (—).

That, to the best of my knowledge, the statements contained on this and the preceding nine pages are correct, and the calculations accurately performed, is attested by

(signed) *Peter Merson.*

Nairn, 16 October 1833.

Robert Malcolm, Sheriff Clerk Depute.

Nairn, 15th September 1806.

VERDICT of the JURY appointed by *Alexander Falconer*, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of Nairnshire, for the purposes mentioned in the Statute 5 Geo. 4, c. 74, s. 18.

NAMES of the Jury:—Sir James Dunbar of Boath, Bart.; William Mackintosh, Esq. of Geddes; John Stewart, Esq. of Nairn Grove, M. P.; James A. Grant, Esq. of Viewfield; Alexander Stables, Esq. residing at Cawdor Castle; William Grant, Esq. of Seabank; Captain William Fraser, residing at Brackla; Captain James Rose, R. N., residing in Nairn; Peter Macarthur, Esq. of Newton; John Mackintosh, Esq., residing at Brightmony; Bailie Roderick Mackenzie, residing in Nairn; Mr. Robert Skene, residing at Skene Park; Mr. Arthur Cant, residing at Milltown, Nairn; Mr. John Wilson, architect, residing in Nairn, and Mr. Alexander Austin, merchant, in Nairn.

The

The above Jury having enclosed, made choice of Sir James Dunbar to be their chancellor, and Mr. Wilson to be their clerk; and having considered the Acts of Parliament relative to the subject of inquiry, the evidence adduced and whole procedure, and acting on their own knowledge of the weights and measures presently in use within the county, they find as follows: viz.

I. *With regard to Weights.*

Find, that the weights at present in use in this county are the troy weight, whereof the pound contains five thousand and seven hundred and sixty grains (5,760); the avoirdupois weight, whereof the pound contains seven thousand grains (7,000); the Dutch weight, whereof the pound contains seventeen and one half ounces avoirdupois ($17\frac{1}{2}$). Find, that the boll of meal weighs nine stones of sixteen pounds Dutch; that hay, cheese and salt butter are sold by the stone of 21 Dutch pounds; that fresh butter has been sold by a pound containing 24 avoirdupois ounces (24); that butcher meat, hides and honey, have been sold by the Dutch pound; that the boll of meal, as above stated, is subdivided into four firlots, 16 pecks or 64 lippies; that 16 of such bolls make a chalders.

II. *Lineal Measure.*

Find, that the common lineal measure used within the county, is the yard of 36 inches, with this exception, that an old Scotch ell of $38\frac{1}{2}$ inches is used for certain coarse fabrics, such as haren and plaiding. That land is measured by what is known by the Scotch chain of 24 standard Scotch ells.

III. *Measures of Capacity.*

Find, that the foundation of all measures of capacity, within the county, is the Nairn jug or pint stoup, containing 26,850 troy grains of pure water, at 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, which corresponds, according to the measure laid down in the Act, to one hundred and six cubic inches, and three hundred and fifty-four thousandth parts (106.354): Find, that liquid measures are regulated by the Nairn pint jug; that 2 such pints make a quart, and 4 quarts a gallon; that the pint is subdivided into 2 chopins, 4 mutchkins and 16 gills; that the gallon of 8 Nairn pints contains of the Imperial measure 3 gallons, 2 gills and 19 hundredth parts of a gill, and so on in proportion for the lower denominations: Find, that the firlot used for measuring wheat, peas, beans and rye, contains 24 Nairn pints; that 4 firlots make a boll, 4 pecks a firlot, and 4 lippies a peck; that the said wheat boll contains of Imperial measure 4 bushels, 2 pecks, 6 pints and 58 hundredth parts of a pint, and so on in proportion for the lower denominations: Find, that barley is measured by a firlot containing 32 Nairn pints, and 4 such firlots form a boll, with the same nominal divisions as the wheat; that the boll of barley contains 6 bushels, 1 gallon and 78 hundredth parts of a pint, Imperial measure: Find, that the boll of oats contains 5 barley firlots; that a boll of oats contains 7 bushels, 2 pecks, 1 gallon, 2 pints and 97 hundredth parts of a pint Imperial measure: Find, that ministers' stipends are declared by law to be payable according to the Linlithgow standard boll when payable in barley, and when in meal, by the boll of 8 stones Dutch.

Find, that the following peculiarities are observed in measuring the following commodities, viz.: lime has been generally sold by a barrel containing 64 Nairn pints, and 2 fills of this barrel make a boll of shells or unslaked lime.

Potatoes are sold by the barley firlot measure twice filled and raised a little above the brim, but not heaped, 8 of which make a boll; this practice is confined to the county, but when retailed in town, potatoes are measured by the meal-peck of 6 pints, 32 of which make a boll, this measure being well filled but not heaped. Coals are sold by the barrel of 84 pints; herrings by the barrel of 63 pints.

Signed in name, presence and by appointment of the jury, this 15th day of September 1826 years, by

(signed) *James Dunbar*, Chancellor.

John Wilson, Clerk.

Robert Malcolm, Sheriff Clerk Depute.

Nairn, 16 October 1833.

FIFESHIRE.

THE Sheriff Clerk begs leave to report, that he has corresponded with all those who, either from official situations or otherwise, had the proper means of procuring the information wanted, and received the following information.

28 September 1833:—*Matthew F. Conolly*, clerk to the burghs of Easter and Wester Anstruther, Crail and Kilrenny, reports, that there is a weekly corn market held at Anstruther on Saturday, for the sale of grain; but none in any of the other four district burghs: That the practice uniformly is in that market, to sell all kinds of grain by the quarter, Imperial; and the price of course is regulated by the quality and weight of the grain.

30 September:—*Stephen Williamson*, town clerk of Newburgh, reports, that he has acted as clerk to the Newburgh grain stock market since it was first established in February 1830, and that the mode of selling is by the quarter of eight Imperial bushels. A bushel

of each parcel brought to market is weighed, and the price per quarter is regulated by the weight thereof. The general run of barley crop 1832 was from 50 lbs. to 53 lbs. per bushel; some few parcels only being 54 lbs. and 55 lbs. This crop appears to weigh heavier, the average weight of new barley as yet brought to market being about 54 lbs; several parcels have weighed 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per Imperial bushel. The greater part of the stock brought to Newburgh market consists of barley; the most of wheat, oats and peas and beans being sold there by sample. Wheat in general weighs from 56 lbs. to 63 lbs.; oats, from 38 lbs. to 44 lbs., and peas and beans, from 59 lbs. to 63 lbs., Imperial, per bushel.

7 October:—*John Kinninmond*, manager of the Kirkcaldy corn stock market, reports, that all the grain sold in said market is by the Imperial quarter, and the oatmeal by the load of 280 lbs. Imperial, net weight.

8 October:—*Archibald Walker*, town clerk of Auchtermuchty, reports, that wheat, barley and oats, in said market are sold by the quarter, Imperial measure, and meal by the sack of 280 lbs. weight, Imperial.

29 October:—*George Wood*, writer in Colinsburgh, reports, that the practice in the market there, is to sell by sample, and at so much per Imperial quarter, with reference to the weight of the Imperial bushel, which is occasionally stated by the seller or exposor; but in general the corn merchant has only to judge of the weight from the quality of the sample produced, and the measure of course is net.

6 December:—*Robert Douglas*, writer in Dunfermline, reports, that until a very recent date, the practice in Dunfermline has been sales by sample, by the Imperial quarter, for all sorts of grain, excepting meal, which has been sold by the bag, equal to two of the old bolls. A stock market has been established for these few weeks past, where a good deal of business has been done; but it has not altogether superseded the sale by sample.

The Sheriff Clerk further reports, that the foregoing is as complete information as can be obtained on the subject.

12 December 1833.

Thomas Horsbrugh.

FORFARSHIRE.

CORN and other grain is never sold in the districts of this county by the last, the load, the coomb, the barrel or the sack.

All grain is generally sold in this county by the Imperial quarter or bushel, and sometimes, though seldom, by the Forfarshire boll. That boll of barley and oats is as nearly as possible six Imperial bushels. The Forfarshire boll of wheat, rye, peas and beans contains, as nearly as may be, four Imperial bushels.

Corn and other grain is sold net in this county.

Weight is seldom specified, but when it is, it depends on the quality of the grain, and the agreement of parties.

15 October 1833.

James L'Amez.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

At the public markets in this county for the sale of corn and other grain, the same is sold net, by the boll of four Imperial bushels. The purchasers generally determine the price given by a reference to the weight of the said boll, which varies according to the quality of the grain.

16 October 1833.

Robert Riddell, Sheriff Substitute.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

In the county of Inverness all kinds of grain are sold by the Imperial quarter, though I cannot take upon me to say that in the remote parts of the county, and in small transactions, the old measure of the county may not still be occasionally used.

14 January 1834.

William Fraser Tytler.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

In the greater and more fertile part of this county all kinds of grain are now sold by the Imperial quarter, net measure; but, in two or three parishes in the hilly or less cultivated districts lying nearest to Aberdeenshire, sales of barley, bear or bigg, and oats, continue still to be made, for the most part, by the customary boll of Aberdeenshire of four firlots, net measure, which firLOT is to the Imperial bushel as 1.6107348 is to 1.

In sales of raw grain in this county the weight does not enter into consideration any farther than as an indication of the quality, and as consequently influencing the price, but this merely as any other circumstance of the quality of the commodity naturally does.

Oatmeal is sold, all over this county, by the boll of 140 lbs. avoirdupois, and flour by the sack of 280 lbs. of the same weight.

Stonehaven, 1 November 1833.

Hugh Fullerton, Sheriff Substitute.

STEWARTRY OF KIRCUDBRIGHT.

CORN and other grain, per the Imperial bushel, net measure.

24 September 1833.

William Ireland, Stewart Substitute.

LANARKSHIRE.

WHEAT is sold by the boll of four Imperial bushels, or half an English quarter. As the general average weight of wheat is 60 lbs. avoirdupois per bushel, it has now become the practice in Glasgow to weigh the boll of wheat 240 lbs. in place of measuring, and the value of the wheat is estimated by its being a pound or two per bushel more or less than 60 lbs.

Barley is usually sold by the boll of six Imperial bushels, or three-fourths of an English quarter, and as the general weight of fair quality of barley is about $53\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois per bushel, it is now generally weighed 320 lbs. per boll.

Oats: The principal supply of this article is from Ireland, and these are always sold by the boll of 264 lbs. avoirdupois, and invariably weighed at that rate from an Imperial bushel, weighing, of good quality, 44 lbs., and the boll of measure being six Imperial bushels. The oats, the produce of the county, are measured by six Imperial bushels per boll.

Beans, and beans and peas mixed, are sold by the boll of four Imperial bushels.

Rye: Almost none raised in Lanarkshire, and any imported is usually sold by the same weight as wheat.

Oatmeal is sold by the growers and millers by the load of 280 lbs. avoirdupois.

Glasgow, 2 October 1833.

W. W. Robinson, Sheriff.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

THERE are only two markets for the sale of corn in the county of Linlithgow, viz. Linlithgow and Bathgate; the former is a sample market, the latter a stock market, except as regards wheat which is sold.

1. Linlithgow Market:

Wheat is sold by the boll of four Imperial bushels; barley, by the Imperial quarter; oats, by the boll of six Imperial bushels; beans, by the boll of four Imperial bushels.

2. Bathgate Market.

Wheat is sold by the boll of six Imperial bushels; barley, by the Imperial quarter; oats, by the boll of six Imperial bushels; beans, by the boll of four Imperial bushels; all net measure.

Edinburgh, 11 January 1833.

John Cay, Sheriff.

ORKNEY AND ZETLAND.

ORKNEY:

THE general practice observed by farmers and merchants in this district, in selling corn and other grain, is to dispose of it by weight, reckoning by the stone of $17\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Imperial, and in all cases the practice is to sell by net weight.

In this district there are considerable quantities of victual paid in kind to the superiors of the earldom and bishopric of Orkney, as feu duties or quit rents, which are deliverable by weights and weighing instruments peculiar to Orkney, and supposed to be of Norwegian origin. The instruments used are denominated pundlars and bismars, and are constructed in some degree upon the principle of the ancient Roman steelyard. The lowest denomination of weight ascertained upon these instruments is that of a merk; the others, which are multiples of it, are settings meils, and lasts, reckoning 24 merks to a setting, six settings to a meil, and 24 meils to a last, upon the malt and bear pundlar; and upon the bismar, reckoning 24 merks to a lispound, and eight lispounds to the barrel. These weights were adjusted before the sheriff of the county and a jury, in pursuance of the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 74, in the year 1826, and were found to be of the following Imperial avoirdupois weight respectively, viz. the meil of malt on the malt pundlar, 177 lbs. 12 oz.; the meil of oatmeal the same weight; the meil of bear or big on the bear pundlar, 116 lbs. 7 oz.; the merk upon the bismar, 1 lb. 3 oz. and 12 drs.; the lispound, 29 lbs. 10 oz. and 12 drs., and the barrel, 217 lbs. 6 oz. and .307 of an ounce.

In paying grain upon these rude instruments, the advantage is generally supposed to be in favour of the receiver; consequently the quantity paid or delivered is somewhat more than the net weight.

Kirkwall, 4 October 1833.

Charles Shirreff, Sheriff Substitute.

ZETLAND:

CORN is seldom sold here, and only in small quantities. When any is sold, it is either by the pound-weight, lispound, or hundredweight; the pound consisting of 16 ounces avoirdupois, the lispound of 32 such pounds, and the hundredweight of 112.

Meal, of which we are considerable importers, (the grain produced in the district being barely sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants) is likewise sold by the pound; also by the peck of eight pounds, lispound of 32, and boll of 140; flour, peas, and barley, by the pound, peck, lispound, and hundredweight. The Imperial bushel is known in the district, though scarcely ever used.

I have stated that the lispound is 32 lbs., because it was so fixed under authority of the late Act of Parliament for regulating weights and measures, and because merchants and retailers allow no more in the course of their dealings; but it is no uncommon thing when the country people have meal or the like to dispose of, to exact 36, or even 40 lbs. from them, to the lispound, a practice which I should be glad to see abolished, as in my opinion both fraudulent and unjust.

Lerwick, 25 October 1833.

Andrew Duncan, Sheriff Substitute.

PEEBLES-SHIRE.

THE general custom or practice of selling corn and other grain in this county, is by the Imperial bushel and quarter, as established by 5 Geo. 4, c. 74. This mode, on inquiry at the buyers and sellers of grain, I believe is universal in the public markets in this county; but whether any different rule may be adopted in private sales betwixt individuals, I have no means of ascertaining.

24 September 1833.

J. Burton, Sheriff Substitute.

PERTHSHIRE.

CORN and other grain is sold by the quarter of eight Imperial bushels. Oatmeal by weight and measure, both; *i. e.* per half sack or boll of 140 lbs. avoirdupois, Imperial weight.

2 October 1833.

Dun. M'Neill, Sheriff.

RENFREWSHIRE.

GRAIN of the growth of this county is all sold by measure; although prices are of course regulated by the weight of the samples.

The measures are all net, *i. e.* they are stricken, not heaped.

The ancient local weights and measures, which were inconveniently diversified under the former system, have become more so since the passing of the statute 5 Geo. 4, c. 74, &c. for "establishing uniformity of weights and measures."

Wheat, formerly sold by the old standard boll, is now almost universally sold in this county by what is called the "Imperial boll," (a novel and unauthorized denomination), which is a four bushel measure, or half an Imperial quarter.

The average weight of this boll of good wheat, of county growth, is about 244 lbs. avoirdupois; that is, 61 lbs. avoirdupois per Imperial bushel.

Barley and bear were wont to be sold by a peculiar local boll measure, ascertained to weigh $504\frac{45}{100}$ lbs. avoirdupois of pure water (being equal to $6\frac{3}{10}$ Imperial bushels), but are now generally (though not universally) sold by a different measure equally new and unauthorized, which is also termed an "Imperial boll," and which is a six bushel measure.

This six bushel boll of good barley usually averages about 321 lbs. avoirdupois; that is, $53\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois per Imperial bushel.

Oats continue occasionally to be sold by the said ancient barley boll (which, as above mentioned, has been ascertained to weigh $504\frac{45}{100}$ lbs. avoirdupois of pure water), but they are also very frequently sold by the said six bushel boll, the average weight thereof being about 240 lbs. avoirdupois, or = 40 lbs. avoirdupois per Imperial bushel.

Peas and beans formerly sold by an ancient and peculiar local measure, are now almost universally sold by the same unauthorized "Imperial boll" by which wheat is sold; viz., a measure of four Imperial bushels. This measure of mixed peas and beans usually weighs about 232 lbs. avoirdupois, that is, 58 lbs. avoirdupois per Imperial bushel.

Oatmeal is always sold by weight, 140 lbs. avoirdupois being termed a boll, $\frac{1}{4}$ th thereof a firlo, and $\frac{1}{16}$ th thereof a peck. But here also an abuse has taken place, inasmuch as retail dealers, while they purchase by the above weight, being 35 lbs. avoirdupois to the firlo, are in use to sell by a new and arbitrary firlo, weighing only 28 lbs., and the peck in proportion, thus preserving the old name, while its value is diminished.

The foregoing statements refer to grain of the growth of this country; but quantities of Irish grain are imported at Greenock and other towns on the Clyde, particularly great quantities of oats, and these are always sold by avoirdupois standard weight.

Paisley, 9 October 1833.

Alexander Campbell, Sheriff Substitute.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

CORN and grain of all denominations is invariably sold in this county by the boll of six Imperial bushels, and the measure is net.

Jedburgh, 26 September 1833.

John Elliot, Sheriff Substitute.

SELKIRKSHIRE.

ALL corn or grain sold in this county, viz. wheat, oats, barley, peas and beans, is sold by the boll of six Imperial bushels. Meal is sold by the load of 280 lbs., Imperial.

27 September 1833.

O. N. Wemyss.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

CORN and other grain is sold in this county by the boll, which contains the number of bushels annexed to respective grains after specified; viz.

Wheat, peas and beans, each boll contains four bushels Imperial measure; barley and oats, each boll contains six bushels Imperial measure.

The weight of the first quality of these grains average as follows:—Wheat, 244 lbs. per boll, or 61 lbs. per bushel; peas, 256 lbs. per boll, or 64 lbs. per bushel; beans, 256 lbs. per boll, or 64 lbs. per bushel; barley, 324 lbs. per boll, or 54 lbs. per bushel; oats, 228 lbs. per boll, or 38 lbs. per bushel.

In the two principal markets (Stirling and Falkirk) in this county, the buyer and seller generally, although it cannot be said universally, have in view the weight of the grain, and the seller in these cases guarantees the grain to stand a certain weight per bushel.

26 October 1833.

R. Macdonald, Sheriff.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

CORN and other grain is sold in this county by the new Imperial measures, which have almost universally been adopted. The prices are sometimes regulated by the weight of the grain per bushel, but as the weight necessarily depends on the quality of the grain, (which is of course very various) I cannot give any precise information in regard to this particular.

Dornock, 27 September 1833.

Thomas Gordon, Sheriff Substitute.

WIGTOWNSHIRE.

BEANS, peas, wheat and rye by the Imperial bushel, or quarter of eight bushels; barley, bear and oats by the Imperial bushel, or boll of 12 bushels.

The weight of wheat per bushel is usually from 60 lbs. to 63 lbs.; barley, from 50 lbs. to 54 lbs.; beans, 60 lbs.; peas, 58 lbs.; rye, 60 lbs.; bear, from 47 lbs. to 50 lbs.; oats, 40 lbs. The price, of course, fluctuating with the weight.

Oatmeal is sold by the stone of 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., or 16 st. per boll of 280 lbs. avoirdupois.

Potatoes by the bushel, or boll of 16 bushels, the weight 56 lbs., and these are generally sold net.

30 September 1833.

A. Macdonell.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURNS.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

THIS being principally a grazing county, and no public markets established in it for the sale of grain, there are no fixed rules existing in it for such sale excepting in regard to the measure. The kind of measures used throughout the county in the sale of all kinds of grain I have already explained in my return of the 27th September last.

I may mention, however, that in some few instances in the western part of this county barley is sold according to weight; the standard weight is, in these cases, fixed at 48 Imperial pounds per bushel, and the price is made to vary in some instances 1 *d.*, and in others 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for every pound that the bushel exceeds or falls short of 48 Imperial pounds. This practice I understand is confined exclusively to distillers, and indeed only to some of them. In the most of cases barley is bought by measure alone, and by the purchaser examining the article before making his purchase. No other grain is sold by weight in this county, that I have ever heard of, excepting barley.

From what I have stated above, it will be perceived that the apparent meagerness of my information arises from the circumstance that corn is not the staple commodity of this county, and consequently anything like fixed and uniform rules in regard to its sale is not to be looked for.

Inverary, 18 March 1834.

J. Maclaurin, Sheriff Substitute.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

IN all transactions in grain which are of any extent in this county the sale measure is the Imperial quarter and bushel, without any reference usually expressed in the bargain as to weight, though no doubt it frequently occurs that parties in treating as to price take weight into their consideration; and warrandice as to a certain weight per bushel may be, and occasionally is, an element in the bargain, but not usually so.

In smaller transactions, and in the interior of the county, sales are still made, particularly in oats, by the old boll, or what is called the victual boll, which has reference neither to weight nor measure, but to the quantity of oatmeal which a firloft measure of the grain will yield. A victual boll of oats is what will give 9 st. Dutch of oatmeal, and may be four firlofts, as in the case of potatoe-oats; five, as in the case of good common oats; and eight, or even ten, where the grain in question is the black oat of the mountainous districts.

There are cases even of considerable transactions where this very primitive measure is the rule of settlement, as at the termination of old leases, where it is stipulated that the crop shall be taken from the outgoing tenant by the victual boll.

Such measures as last, load, coom, barrel, sack, are totally unknown in this county, nor is any grain sold by the cwt. or other weight.

Achnagairn, 18 March 1834.

Wm. Fraser Tytler, Sheriff.

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

THE stewart has to explain, that while corns of all kinds are sold by the "Imperial bushel, net measure," according to his return referred to, the following weights are, in the practice of the stewartry, understood as standards in reference to the Imperial bushel: viz.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Potato Oats.	Common Oats.	Rye.	Bear.
The understood standard weight for good and sufficient grain	lbs. 60	lbs. 50	lbs. 40	lbs. 38	These are so little grown in the stewartry, that no standard can with any exactness be stated.	

But where the buyer is at sight satisfied, from his experience, or his knowledge of the quality of the produce of any given farm or farms, that the grain is equal to or more than these standards respectively, the price is often fixed without any specific reference or condition to weight, so as to affect the price as agreed upon.

But again, where the quality of the grain may be any way doubtful, or, under any other circumstances, where parties may incline to condition, the standard is referred to.

Take for example wheat, the above standard of which is 60 lbs., and suppose the price agreed on is 6 s. and weight is stipulated, so as eventually to increase or diminish that price, and suppose that the weight proves to be 61 or 62, or 63 or 64 lbs. per Imperial bushel, then a proportional addition is made to the named price of 6 s., and *vice versa*.

Or, as in the above example, where weight is specifically referred to, the parties often adjust the difference in grain in place of in money.

Kirkcudbright, 22 March 1834.

William Ireland, Stewart Substitute.

PEEBLES-SHIRE.

ON inquiry, I find that it is sometimes the practice in the weekly market here, when the different kinds of corn are of good quality, but not otherwise, for the seller to weigh them for his own satisfaction, and that weight is communicated to the buyer. When this happens it no doubt increases the value of the corn, for all indifferent grain weighs light, but it does not alter, or in any way interfere with the practice of selling by measure. Buyers of grain from this and the neighbouring counties attend the weekly market here, and the universal practice of selling and buying by measure is by the Imperial bushel and quarter, as fixed by 5 Geo. 4, c. 74, at least I cannot discover a single exception to the contrary.

Peebles, 17 March 1834.

J. Burton.

PERTHSHIRE.

CORN and other grain is sold by the quarter of eight Imperial bushels.

Oatmeal by weight and measure, *i. e.* per half sack, or boll of 140 lbs. avoirdupois Imperial weight.

The above is the Return made for this county.

The sheriff has not the means of accurately knowing whether any reference is made at the time of sales to the weight of the different descriptions of corn, but he understands that in some sales such reference is made as part of the bargain, and in other cases no such reference is made. The weight of the different descriptions of corn is matter of private stipulation, and so far as the sheriff can learn, no general rule as to weights exists in this county.

Within these two months a stock market is held weekly within the burgh of Perth for the sale of grain in bulk, and it is the practice to have the grain so sold weighed.

Perth, 19 March 1834.

Hugh Barclay.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

First, As stated in my former Return, corn and other grain of every denomination is invariably sold in the county of Roxburgh by the boll of six Imperial bushels.

Second, This is net measure.

Third, The corn and other grain is thus sold purely by measure, and in the general case no reference whatever is made to the weight, the purchaser resting on his own judgment as to the weight of the boll, after an examination of the sample, or of the article in bulk, as the case may be; or if reference should be made to the weight, it is merely by way of opinion on both sides, expressed in the course of the bargain as to the price, there being no warrantice or guarantee given by the seller. This is the usual method of dealing; but,

Fourth, It does happen in particular instances that the weight which the seller states the grain to be per boll is upheld or warranted by him; and of course if the grain, on delivery, should fall short of it, a deduction from the price is demanded. These are, however, exceptions to the general rule, and of very rare occurrence.

Fifth, All grain sold within the county is sold by sample, except in one market, that of Melrose, where a bulk market has recently been established.

Sixth, In regard to the "usual weight per every given measure," that of course depends on the quality of the grain. I have, however, ascertained from persons of extensive dealings, on whose information I can place perfect reliance, that the usual weights are as follows: viz.

Wheat from 25 to 27 stones of 14 Imperial pounds, according to quality.	
Barley from 21 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
Peas from 26 to 27	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
Oats from 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19	- - - ditto - - - ditto.
Beans from 27 to 28	- - - ditto - - - ditto.

Jedburgh, 19 March 1834.

John Elliot, Sheriff Substitute.

SELKIRKSHIRE.

As stated in my former Return, all corn or grain sold in the county is sold by the boll of six Imperial bushels, and meal by the load of 280 lb. Imperial; and having made inquiry at persons able to give me information, I understand that the practice is this: The farmers now have generally steel-yards of their own, and with these they weigh their grain, before offering it for sale. When they come to sell it, the purchaser asks what is the weight, and the seller tells, "that it is such a weight, or thereabout." On the understanding that that is about the weight, they make the bargain at so much per boll. The purchaser, after he gets delivery, generally also weighs it to ascertain if it holds out to the weight given up. If it turns out less than the seller stated, then when the price comes to be paid the latter returns perhaps 6*d.* per boll, or some such sum.

From this it will be seen that though the sale is made by measure, by the boll, yet the price, in fact, is regulated by what is understood at the time of bargaining to be the weight of the grain. The sales are net.

Selkirk, 21 March 1834.

O. N. Wemyss, Sheriff Substitute.

A RETURN from the COLLECTOR or other CHIEF OFFICER of the CUSTOMS at each of the several Ports of the United Kingdom, of the Mode by which the Quantities of Corn Imported at such Port are ascertained, for the purpose of Levying and Collecting the Duty imposed by the Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 60, on the different kinds of CORN Imported.

NAMES of PORTS.	The Mode by which the Quantities of Corn Imported are ascertained, for the purpose of Levying and Collecting the Duty imposed by the Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 60.		
PORTS OF ENGLAND:			
London	-	-	By the Imperial bushel.—The quantities ascertained by Meters appointed by the Lord Mayor and Common Council of the city of London.
Aberystwith	-	-	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)
Aldborough	-	-	ditto - - - Measured on board the vessel by the landing waiter.
Arundel	-	-	ditto - - - Measured by the town sworn meters, under the inspection of the officers of customs. (No importations since the passing of the Act.)
Beaumaris	-	-	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)
Berwick	-	-	ditto - - - Measured in presence of the proper officers.
Barnstaple	-	-	ditto.
Bideford	-	-	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)
Boston	-	-	ditto - - - The quantity ascertained by sworn meters, in the presence of a tidewaiter.
Bridgwater	-	-	ditto - - - The quantity ascertained by the sworn meter appointed by the corporation, under the inspection of a landing waiter.
Bridlington	-	-	ditto.
Bridport	-	-	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)
Bristol	-	-	ditto.
Cardiff	-	-	ditto - - - Measured on board in presence of the proper officers.
Cardigan	-	-	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)
Carlisle	-	-	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)
Chepstow	-	-	ditto.
Chester	-	-	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)
Chichester	-	-	ditto - - - Measured by a sworn meter, and account kept by a tidewaiter.
Clay	-	-	ditto.
Colchester	-	-	ditto - - - Measured under the supervision of the landing officers.
Cowes	-	-	ditto.
Dartmouth	-	-	ditto - - - Quantities ascertained by measurers appointed by the corporation, under the supervision of the landing waiters.
Deal	-	-	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)
Dover	-	-	ditto - - - Measured by a sworn meter.
Exeter	-	-	ditto - - - Measured by the sworn town meter, under the inspection of the proper officers of customs.
Falmouth	-	-	ditto - - - Measured by the officers of customs. (No established corn meters at this port.)
Faversham	-	-	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)
Fowey	-	-	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)
Goole	-	-	ditto - - - Measured by an ordinary meter, under the superintendence of the customs' officers.
Gloucester	-	-	ditto - - - Measured by a labourer, under the inspection of a tidewaiter, and the occasional supervision of a landing waiter.
Grimsby	-	-	ditto - - - Quantities ascertained by established tide-waiters, who act as meters.
Gweek	-	-	ditto - - - Measured by boatmen, who act as meters under the superintendence of a landing waiter. (No importations since the passing of the Act.)
Harwich	-	-	ditto.

NAMES of PORTS.	The Mode by which the Quantities of Corn Imported are ascertained, for the purpose of Levying and Collecting the Duty imposed by the Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 60.		
PORTS OF ENGLAND—continued.			
Hull - - -	By the Imperial bushel.—Measured by a sworn meter in presence of an officer of customs.		
Ilfracombe - - -	- - - ditto - - -	(No importations since the passing of the Act.)	
Ipswich - - -	- - - ditto.		
Lancaster - - -	- - - ditto.		
Liverpool - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Measured in the hold of the vessel into sacks of four bushels each, which are tallied on the quay; frequently remeasured by the landing waiter, and checked by the surveyor.	
Llanelly - - -	- - - ditto - - -	(No importations since the passing of the Act.)	
Lyme - - -	- - - ditto.		
Lynn - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Measured on board the ship by a sworn corporation meter, under the supervision of the landing waiter.	
Maldon - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Measured under the superintendence of the proper officers.	
Milford - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Measured by a sworn meter in the presence of a landing and tidewaiter.	
Minehead - - -	- - - ditto - - -	(No importations since the passing of the Act.)	
Newcastle - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Filled by a sworn meter.	
Newhaven - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Measured by a meter in the ship, under the immediate inspection of a tidewaiter, and subject to the occasional control of a landing waiter and landing surveyor.	
Newport - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Measured under the supervision of the tide-waiter and landing waiter.	
Padstow - - -	- - - ditto - - -	(No importations since the passing of the Act.)	
Penzance - - -	- - - ditto.		
Plymouth - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Measured in the hold of the ship in presence of a tidewaiter, and certified by a sworn meter.	
Poole - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Measured by a sworn meter appointed by the corporation, but under the inspection of the officers of customs.	
Portsmouth - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Measured in the hold of the vessel in presence of the officers of customs, and certified by a sworn meter.	
Ramsgate - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Measured by persons employed by the merchant, in presence of the officers of customs.	
Rochester - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Measured and certified by a sworn meter, in presence of a tidewaiter.	
Rye - - -	- - - ditto.		
Scarborough - - -	- - - ditto.		
Scilly - - -	- - - ditto.		
St. Ives - - -	- - - ditto.		
Shoreham - - -	- - - ditto - - -	(No importations since the passing of the Act.)	
Southampton - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Measured by sworn meters appointed by the corporation.	
Southwold - - -	- - - ditto.		
Stockton - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Measured by the proper officers.	
Sunderland - - -	- - - ditto.		
Swansea - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Measured in the presence of the landing waiter.	
Truro - - -	- - - ditto - - -	(No importations since the passing of the Act.)	
Wells - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Measured by tidewaiters placed on board the vessels, and charging the duty upon the number of quarters delivered by them.	
Weymouth - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Measured and certified by a sworn meter appointed by the corporation, and in presence of a landing waiter.	
Whitby - - -	- - - ditto.		
Whitehaven - - -	- - - ditto - - -	Corn when imported in bulk is all measured, but when in sacks, the contents of one in ten only is ascertained, and the remainder, if apparently of the same size, computed therefrom.	

NAMES of PORTS.	The Mode by which the Quantities of Corn Imported are ascertained, for the purpose of Levying and Collecting the Duty imposed by the Act 9 Geo. 4, c. 60.		
PORTS OF ENGLAND—continued.			
Wisbech - -	By the Imperial bushel.—Measured by the proper landing officers of customs.		
Woodbridge - -	ditto.		
Yarmouth - -	ditto - - - Measured by the sworn meters appointed by the corporation.		
PORTS OF SCOTLAND:			
Aberdeen - -	ditto.		
Air - -	ditto - - - Measured on board the vessel by the merchant's porters, under superintendence of the discharging officers of customs.		
Banff - -	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)		
Borrowstoness - -	ditto.		
Campbeltown - -	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)		
Dumfries - -	ditto.		
Dundee - -	ditto - - - Measured by qualified meters under the inspection of customs' officers.		
Glasgow - -	ditto - - - Measured in presence of a landing waiter.		
Grangemouth - -	ditto - - - Measured by the proper officers stationed on the importing vessel.		
Greenock - -	ditto - - - Measured on delivery from the importing ship in the presence of the proper officers.		
Inverness - -	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)		
Irvine - -	ditto.		
Kirkaldy - -	ditto.		
Kirkwall - -	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)		
Leith - -	ditto - - - Measured by a sworn meter in presence of a tidewaiter, and under the superintendence of the landing waiter and landing surveyor.		
Montrose - -	ditto - - - Measured by common corn measurers in presence of the tidewaiter, and under the inspection of the landing waiter.		
Port Glasgow - -	ditto.		
Stornoway - -	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)		
Stranraer - -	ditto - - - ditto.		
Thurso - -	ditto - - - ditto.		
PORTS OF IRELAND:			
Baltimore - -	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)		
Belfast - -	ditto.		
Coleraine - -	ditto - - - If in bulk, the quantity ascertained by actual admeasurement of the whole; if in bags, by measurement of a number of bags selected by the discharging officer, calculating the cargo on the result.		
Cork - -	ditto.		
Drogheda - -	ditto.		
Dublin - -	ditto.		
Dundalk - -	ditto.		
Galway - -	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)		
Limerick - -	ditto.		
Londonderry - -	ditto.		
Newry - -	ditto.		
Sligo - -	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)		
Waterford - -	ditto.		
Westport - -	ditto - - - (No importations since the passing of the Act.)		
Wexford - -	ditto - - - ditto.		

Note.—The foregoing statement is compiled from special Returns transmitted from the various ports of the kingdom by the local officers of customs.

Inspector-general's Office,
Custom House, London,
9 October 1833.

R. D. Woodifield,
Assistant Inspector-general
of Imports and Exports.



CORN RETURNS.

RETURNS from CORN INSPECTORS of the Customs
or Practices of Selling CORN in their Districts.

(*Mr. Vernon.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 March 1834.



Corn Returs returns from Corn Inspectors of the Customs or Practices of
Selling Corn in their Districts ; ordered to be printed 10 March 1834

[London] [1834]

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